The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER—THE BILL RECOMMITTED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Civil Rights bill, as was yesterday intimated in these dispatches it would be, was to-day recommitted, with the pending amendments, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The admissions that were made by the Chairman of the Committee having the bill in charge, indicated that the committee will doubtless exempt the school systems of the several States from the operation of the bill before they report it back. While it was evident that the bill would have passed by a large majority if the vote had been reached, it was known that a very considerable number, if not in fact the majority, of the Republicans were opposed to the school feature of the bill. The fact that in many of the Southern States the system of separate colored schools is well established, and successful, induced many Republicans to seek to prevent any action by Congress which might be the pretext, in the Democratic States, for hostile legislation. The Republicans aimed at this conclusion from motives of expediency, and not as the result of fear occasioned by Democratic threats. Gen. Butler in this respect well represented the sentiment of the majority when he told the old pro-slavery element of the South that their threats of antagonistic legislation were futile, since the colored men who control the conditions of labor in the South are now practically the lords of the Southern soil. Gen. Butler devoted his speech to the consideration of two questions, the common school system and the social equality of the races. As for the former, he maintained that the Southern States had no common school system before the war, and that they had had but a very feeble appreciation of that system, since he quoted from Southern ante-bellum educational authorities to show that the few public schools which then existed south of the slave line were not common schools for all classes. They were either pauper schools or schools for the higher portion of the white classes. The poor white and the blacks had no chance for learning. It was not until the "carpet-baggers" gained control that the Northern common school system was introduced. The boasted present school system in Kentucky turned out to proceed from a capitation tax upon the poorest classes, one-half of which was devoted to paupers, and the other half to the education of the blacks. Gen. Butler thought it noteworthy that no Northern Democrat had dared to oppose the educational features of the bill, when Mr. Dewitt, of New-York, was ambitious enough to declare that he did not favor it. "Who next?" asked Gen. Butler, with ready wit, and not another Democratic voice was raised. Gen. Butler gave as his definition of race equality, not that all men are equal, but that every man has the right to be the equal of every other man, if he can. The civil rights debate had not been, as Fernando Wood suggested, fruitless, since it had already shown that the negro is the equal of many white men, and also that some men, in the power of argument and eloquence, on that floor, were not the equal of a black man. The prejudices of the Southern people to-day were based upon the assumption that in the social sense the slave stands above a freeman, for the reason that intimacies permitted before the war are now discouraged. The blacks, who could be tolerated as slaves, cannot be endured as freemen. He closed his speech with an eloquent description of a famous charge of a column of blacks in one of the Potomac campaigns, when nearly 600 out of 3,000 fell. Gen. Butler declared that as he wound his way in the train of that column among the bodies of the 600 dead, he there made a solemn oath with himself, through all future time he would do what best he might for the race to which those dead bodies belonged. It was on that battle-field that he, an old States Rights Democrat, became the most ardent negro lover of his time.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The House at a late hour began the discussion of the Educational bill. Mr. Hoar supported the bill in an extended argument, in which he maintained that the common school system is essential to the preservation of the Republic. He declared it to be preferable to more expensive systems of education. The bill goes over as unfinished business. Some of the Western members intend to oppose it on the ground that it will interfere with the settlement of the public domain.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Mellish, of New-York, has introduced, and had referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, a sweeping bill on the currency. The bill proposes that for one year from July next one-fourth of the Customs duties of the country shall be received in paper money, and the year following one-half, and so on, till all the Customs duties may be paid in currency, at the discretion of the importer. The bill further provides for substituting for both national bank notes and legal tenders a Government currency to be called "United States certificates of value." The issue is limited to $800,000,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. Kasson states that his bill providing for the creation of a National Board of Trade is not the old bill of last session, but an entirely new and original scheme. It provides that the officers of the boards of trade of the nineteen leading or commercial cities of the Union shall be the officers of this proposed board. The purpose is to bring the commercial interests of the country into more intimate connection with Congress. These officers would be required to report to Congress once annually through the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PROPOSED ARMY REDUCTION.

Gen. Sherman appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and strongly opposed a reduction of the army. He showed that every man is at present required to meet the necessities of the service, and that the Indian Bureau is constantly calling upon the army for assistance, which it is often impossible to render. He stated that no branch of the cavalry service could be reduced, and that the infantry, in point of fact, was inadequate for the demand.

UTAH AND MORMONISM.

The House Committee on Territories decided to hold meetings three times each week, until they arrive at some agreement regarding the Utah bills and the Mormon question.

THE SALARY REPEAL BILL.

The Senate to-day continued the discussion of the Salary Repeal bill, and will renew it to-morrow and attempt to bring the subject to a vote. The speeches to-day were generally dull and prosy, marking out the road by which the several speakers will arrive at a vote for the repeal. Senator Perry, of Connecticut, made one of his nervous, forcible speeches, maintaining the increase. The debate in the Senate has been thus far wholly free from the bad temper and personal encounters that marked the debate on the same subject in the House.

MR. KELLEY'S CONVERTIBLE LOAN SCHEME.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day and listened for over an hour to Mr. Kelley's arguments in favor of his 3.65 convertible project. No member of the committee expressed any opinion on the bill, but indications seem against its acceptance by the committee.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriations Committee were not in session to-day, the members having devoted the morning to visits to the departments in order to hasten the proposed reductions.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

The Foreign Affairs Committee had a meeting this morning, which lasted only about half an hour. Mr. S. S. Cox presented a resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, but it was voted down, the committee giving no consideration to it whatever.

NO SUBSIDY FOR AN INTER-STATE RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have not yet determined whether they shall report, with or without subsidy, a bill chartering a railroad from the sea-board to the West. Only one proposition for a through railway charter has been submitted to the committee. This proposition comes from the Continental Railway Company of New-York. This company would refuse to accept a national charter unless a subsidy for part of the construction was allowed. While it seems probable that the House would pass a bill for an inter-State charter without subsidy, it is not likely that it would approve such a bill with a subsidy.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL OF MR. WILLIAMS' NAME, AND THE RESULTS GROWING THEREFROM.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The question of the confirmation of Attorney General Williams as Chief Justice is one that has created no little political complication in official circles. The President, so far as publicly reported, says that he will not withdraw the nomination of Mr. Williams. Senator Cameron opposes it on the ground that Pennsylvania, with her twenty-three electoral votes, is entitled to either a place in the Cabinet, or else upon the Bench of the Supreme Court. In return for Mr. Cameron's withdrawal of his opposition, it is said upon high authority that Pennsylvania will be given a place in the Cabinet, by sending Secretary Richardson abroad to fill the place made vacant by the coming recall of Mr. Schenck. This is one phase of the combination. The other and later one is, that Senator Morton has had it intimated to him that he can have the Chief Justiceship if he desires. He called upon Senator Cameron last evening and this morning, when long consultations were held. There is no doubt that if Morton makes any effort at all he will receive the nomination. Attorney General Williams, then, seeing his case hopeless, will ask the President to withdraw his name. Messrs. Cameron and Morton are united in a common plan. What Mr. Cameron will gain for Pennsylvania is not yet quite clear. The Treasurership is mentioned as one of the most probable results of his shrewd management. At any rate, among the best informed now it is regarded as very near a certainty that, whatever new complications arise, Mr. Williams will not be confirmed. There is a large delegation of prominent men from Philadelphia here, who have been for the last day or so holding secret conferences with Senator Cameron. That their presence here is occasioned by the present political situation there can be no doubt. Pennsylvania is making a most vigorous effort for the securing of a position in the Cabinet, or that of the Chief Justice.

A LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is positively asserted to-night that Attorney General Williams wrote a letter this afternoon requesting the President to withdraw his nomination to be Chief Justice. This report comes from a trustworthy private source, but cannot at this late hour be officially verified.

ANOTHER BANK DEFALCATION.

REPORT OF THE BANK COMMISSIONERS.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7.—The Bank Commissioners, who have been examining the affairs of the National Savings Bank, of which W. W. Storrs, the Treasurer, lately proved a defaulter, have finished their investigation. The Commissioners report that they find it impracticable, and consider it inadvisable to call in the books of the depositors, so as to make an examination beyond the possibility of error. They find from the books of the Treasurer that the amount due the depositors according to his figuring was $1,552,471 75 up to Jan. 1, 1874. An examination shows that this sum was less than the true amount, and that the amount on that date actually due depositors was $1,615,426 48; the difference is $62,954 73, and the latter sum represents the defalcation of the Treasurer. The depositors are considered by legal counsel to be amply protected by the Treasurer's bondsmen. Two-thirds of the assets of the bank are in stocks and bonds of the Western railroads and mortgage loans in Western States, the market value of which it is impossible to learn at this time. They have made such discounts from the par value of the stocks, bonds, and notes as they deemed proper from their knowledge, and consider these Western investments injudiciously large. The investments nearer home they consider satisfactory, with but few exceptions. In a tabular statement, they estimate the total resources of the bank, including the Treasurer's defalcations to be $1,596,214 37, and the total deficiency above the amount of defalcation to be $19,212 11. They also consider that a change in the officers of the bank is necessary to restore confidence in the depositors. They do not impeach the honesty of the Trustees.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Adeline Badger, wife of Rev. Henry C. Badger, of No. 34 Newbury street, left her residence yesterday, stating that she had business with her book-seller, upon whom she called and settled an account Since that time she has not been seen. A note left upon her table leads to the belief that she intended to commit suicide, and a noticeable depression in her manner for the last two weeks strengthens this belief. Mrs. Badger was the Principal of a large private school, a member elect of the Boston School Committee, and a woman of rare intellect and culture.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON A WATCHMAN.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—A desperate attempt at bank robbery, if not murder, occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, in Abington, Mass. John Floyd, the patrol watchman between the Abington National Bank and the tack factory, was attacked by four masked men near the latter building, and after a desperate resistance in which he received two pistol-shots, one through the hand and another inflicting a slight wound on the forehead, he was finally bound and gagged. The assailants then started for the bank, half a mile distant. In the meantime Floyd managed to free himself and give an alarm, when the ruffians fled. During the struggle Floyd, using his billy, broke the skull of one of his assailants.

ALBANY.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The adjournment this afternoon afforded a welcome relief to the members of the Lower House, who were somewhat tired by the excitement and exertion attendant upon the warm contest for the Speakership. The 2:40 P. M. train took down most of the New-York members. The Speaker, too, was among the passengers. During the adjournment Mr. Husted will make up the committees. There is much speculation on the part of prominent members as to who will be appointed Chairmen of the committees. The only appointment regarded as certain to be made is that of Mr. Alberger, of Erie, to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Canals. It is doubtful whether Mr. Prince will be Chairman of the Ways and Means or Judiciary Committee. In accordance with precedent, he would take the former, and he can have it if he so elects; but it is understood that a strong effort will be made to induce him to retain the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, in connection with which his record has been so distinguished. Prominent Republicans freely express the hope that Mr. Prince is to remain on the Judiciary Committee, where he has before done such excellent service. Among the names mentioned as probable appointees to the Chairmanship of other committees are those of Messrs. Eastman, Lincoln, and Spencer.

Among the bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. Wachner, of New-York, to repeal the act of 1873 providing for the erection of a new City Prison in New-York, and another by Mr. Caldwell to provide for a local government in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City recently annexed from Westchester County. An effort was made by Mr. Alberger to have the constitutional amendments made the special order for Wednesday next, but it failed, Mr. Weed objecting, and the bill went over under the rules. The matter is one which seems destined to prove fruitful of discussion during the session.

It is expected that there will be considerable discussion in relation to the claims of Mr. E. D. Madden and other contestants. The memorials presented have been sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as already reported, and the decision of that body is awaited with no little anxiety. The committee mentioned held a meeting and oaganized this morning, but adjourned without the transaction of any further business. A petition was presented from Mr. Wm. Youmans, in which he claims the seat of Senator Thompson, of the Twenty-third District. This is the third seat which is contested. That of Senator Moore is claimed by Gen. Pinckney on the ground, as alleged, that votes which were cast for the third candidate, Alderman McCafferty, were counted for Mr. Moore. Mr. Madden's petition is as follows:

The undersigned respectfully represents that he was elected Senator of the Tenth Senatorial District, and that he is deprived of his seat by the violation of law by the Canvassers of the County of Sullivan. To establish this he relies upon the following facts:

1. The canvass of the County of Orange gives to your memorialist 6,531 votes, and to Frank Abbott 6,269. In Sullivan County, to your memorialist 2,382 votes; to Mr. Abbott, 2,702. Making an aggregate of 8,913 for your memorialist, and 8,971 for Mr. Abbott.

2. That in the Second Election District of the town of Fallsburg, Sullivan County, there was cast, canvassed, and returned to the County Canvassers for your memorialist 128 votes, and for Mr. Abbott 96. The County Canvassers alleged that the return of the Inspectors of Election was incomplete, "in that no ballots are attached thereto, or certified at full length," and because of this pretended defect, without sending back said returns to the Inspectors of Election for correction, or to have the paper or papers supposed to be needed attached, rejected the same, and did not include any of said votes in the statement of the result, as returned to the Secretary of State, and upon which the State Canvassers acted. Before the Canvassers had adjourned, the Supervisor of Falsburg procured and attached to the return, the missing sheet, the absence of which was complained of, and which, by mistake, had been sent to the Town Clerk's office, and thereupon moved that the said County Canvassers include said district in the canvass to be returned to the Secretary of State, which they refused to do.

3. That in the Second Election District of the town of Forestburg, in said County of Sullivan, the Inspectors of Election returned to the County Canvassers that your memorialist received seventy-six votes, and Mr. Abbott twenty-eight. That said County Canvassers claimed that there were erasures and alterations appearing on the face of said return, but without any pretense that such pretended alterations or erasures affected or rendered ambiguous or doubtful the number of votes cast for Senator, and without sending back said returns to the Inspectors for correction, or to verify their accuracy, rejected the entire vote of said district, and did not return to the Secretary of State any of said votes cast in said district.

4. Your memorialist charges that this action of the County Canvassers was a palpable violation of law, and that if they had obeyed the law and included the votes for Senator cast in the two election districts aforesaid, the State canvass would have shown that your memorialist was elected by twenty-two majority. Wherefore your petitioner prays he may be awarded the seat now held by Frank Abbott.

The following is the substance of Mr. Abbott's answer:

Frank Abbott, in answer to the petition of Edward M. Madden, denies that said Madden was elected Senator in the Tenth Senatorial District by a majority of the voters of the said district.

2. The sitting member denies the statement made by the contestant in his petition as to the conduct of the Canvassers of Sullivan County, and avers that said Canvassers rejected no returns that were legal or regular on their face, or that were made and returned in compliance with the statutes of the State.

3. That the returns made by the Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the town of Forestburg, in Sullivan County, were altered and mutilated after the same had passed from the hands of the Inspectors, and altered without any legal authority after the adjournment of said Board of Inspectors, and before the same were delivered to the Supervisor of said town, so as to increase the vote for said Edward M. Madden.

Mr. Abbott further sets forth in his answer that Mr. Madden was not legally elected for the reasons:

First—There was no legal Board of Inspectors at Election District No. 1, in the town of Maunokating, in Sullivan County.

Second—There was no legal Board of Inspectors in Election District No. 2, in the town of Fallsburg; and, further, that more than 200 votes in said Senatorial district were corruptly bought by payment of money by said Edward M. Madden, and that said Madden, in each election district, corruptly used large sums of money to purchase and induce voters to vote for him. Which facts the sitting member is now ready and willing to furnish proofs of to this honorable Senate.

The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cauldwell to provide for local government for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York makes provision for an election, on the last Tuesday of February, for two Aldermen, one from each of those wards, an increase of the Park Commissioners to seven, the Mayor appointing and the Board of Aldermen confirming one from each ward, and also an addition to the Board of Education of one commissioner from each ward.

SENATE.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The President presented the report of the Commissioners of Quarantine; also, of the Commissioners of the New Capitol Building.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented the annual report of the Inspectors of State Prisons.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of Mr. Youmans, claiming the seat of Mr. Thompson, of the Twenty-third District.

Mr. JACOBS presented the answer of Mr. Abbott to the petition of E. M. Madden, claiming the seat of the Tenth District.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WELLMAN—For the relief of John Hay and others, claiming as heirs of John G. Leake.

By Mr. FOX—To incorporate the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New-York, with a capital of $100,000. Messrs. [illegible] D. Hunter, John M. Webb, M. Falsom, R. S. Doty, and Henry N. Morgan are named as officers and directors.

By Mr. LOWERY—To allow the City of Utica to borrow money for general purposes, and also for fire apparatus.

By Mr. LORD, for Mr. GANSON—Providing for the employment of a stenographer in the Superior Court of Buffalo.

By Mr. TOBEY—Making an appropriation of $500,000 for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

By Mr. KING—To provide for the reopening of West avenue, in Long Island City, Queens County.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. DWIGHT CONFIRMED.

The Senate at noon held an Executive session, at which the following confirmation was made: Theo. W. Dwight, Commissioner of Appeals, in the place of Alex. S. Johnson, appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals.

After the executive session the Senate adjourned till 7:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

The annual reports of the Controller and Auditor were read.

Mr. WACHNER presented a petition of Martin Nachman, claiming the seat for the Eighth New-York District, occupied by George Scherman. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALBERGER—To equalize certain assessments in the City of Buffalo. Also, to amend the charter of the City of Buffalo.

By Mr. COFFIN—To confirm certain assessments for the improvement of the Gowanus Canal.

By Mr. TAYLOR—To authorize the City of Rochester to issue the last installment of its bonds for the Rochester and State Line Railroad.

By Mr. RYAN—Regulating practice in the Marine Court, New-York City.

By Mr. LEAKE—For the relief of the Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary, New-York City.

By Mr. WACHNER—To repeal the act for a new City Prison, New-York City.

By Mr. SPENCER—To provide for paying the Fifth Regiment, National Guard, moneys due them. Also, to amend the charter of the Equitable Savings Bank.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—Making an appropriation to the Home for Fallen Women, New-York City, giving it a share of the excise moneys. Also, amending the act relative to savings banks, by requiring officers to be residents of this State. Also, amending the act to prevent cruelty to animals.

By Mr. CHADWICK—To authorize the City of Utica to borrow and disburse fire moneys. Also, to borrow money for city purposes.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To provide for a local government in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City, recently annexed from Westchester County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HAMMOND—Calling upon the Controller for a statement of moneys due from County Treasurers. Adopted.

Mr. COUGHLIN offered the resolution he presented yesterday, looking to providing work for working men, and asked that it be laid over for the present. So disposed of.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Calling on the State Engineer for a statement of the cost of removal of the bench walls on the middle division of the canals, and the substitution of slope walls. Agreed to.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. ALBERGER also introduced a resolution to print the proposed constitutional amendments, and that they be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. WEED moved that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee, so as to bring them properly before the House.

The SPEAKER decided that a resolution giving rise to debate must lie over.

On the motion of Mr. GOSS, it was resolved that when the Assembly adjourns to-morrow it adjourn till Tuesday next. Adopted.

On the motion of Mr. PRINCE, the Assembly took a recess till 12:30.

AFTER RECESS.

The House reassembled at 12:30 P. M.

The resolution to take a recess was read from the Senate amended so as to adjourn from to-day till Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, and was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. ALBERGER, the proposed constitutional amendments were ordered printed.

THE OYSTER-BEDS OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Mr. PRINCE offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to report to this House at his earliest convenience his opinion as to whether the oyster-beds in Long Island Sound, off the harbor of Bridgeport, the Norwalk Islands, and other points in the Sound, are within the jurisdiction of this State, and whether, under the Constitution of the United States, citizens of New-York are not entitled to the privileges of such beds accorded to citizens of Connecticut in beds within the jurisdiction of that State. Also, to report what action, if any, has been taken relative to the determination of the boundary between New-York and Connecticut.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

THE STORM.

RAIN AND FOG ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 7.—A heavy rain-storm and dense fog have prevailed along the Hudson all day. The mountain streams are much swollen, and there are prospects of a freshet. The weather to-night is warm, and it is still raining. There was an unusually high tide this afternoon. The storm has continued up to midnight.

A LAND-SLIDE—ACCIDENT TO A NEW-YORK TRAIN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 7.—A land-slide at Fort Montgomery detained the 4 o'clock train from New-York one hour.

The engine and baggage car of the 4 o'clock train from New-York were thrown from the track, near Barrytown, to-night, by a misplaced switch. No one was hurt. The passengers and baggage were transferred.

THE SNOW, RAIN STORM, AND SLEET IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—At 10 o'clock to-night the snow changed to sleet and rain. It has fallen since last night probably eight inches in depth. Communication between here and the East is almost entirely cut off.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The storm last night prostrated all telegraph lines leading out of this city, except one.

The sidewalks in all parts of the city are covered with the branches of trees, broken down by the weight of ice collected on them.

DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH LINES BY THE STORM.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—A severe storm of sleet prevails west of Pittsburg, which has prostrated all the telegraph wires, cutting off communication with Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c. Pittsburg reports the telegraph lines broken in many places.

HEAVY RAIN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7.—Heavy rain has prevailed here this afternoon, which is fast carrying off snow and spoiling sleighing.

THE RAIN-STORM IN THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—The continuous and general rain which has fallen during the past two days has caused an extraordinary rising of the Ravanna, the North, and the James Rivers. Specials to the *Dispatch* report the Ravanna at Charlottesville higher than it has been since the great flood of 1870. At Lynchburg the James was twelve feet above the usual level at 9 o'clock to-night, and still rising.

The North River, at Lexington, is also very high. No serious damage is as yet reported. The James, at this point, has risen several feet, and is still rising, with prospects of a considerable flood when the waters from above reach here.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

GEN. BUTLER'S TEST CASE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BUTLER AND MR. SAWYER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Butler has determined to make direct issue with the departments as to the operation of the civil service rules, especially when their application tends to include soldiers of the late war, who apply for positions under Government. He has taken up the cause of Capt. Lemuel B. Gregory, and proposes to make it a test, and warns the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter that he must put on his armor and make the best defense he can of the civil service rules and the practice of the department. All the facts are made sufficiently clear in the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation in relation to the application of Capt. Lemuel B. Gregory for a position as clerk in the Treasury Department, I beg leave to call your attention to the grounds upon which that application was sent. First, Capt. Gregory was a wounded soldier, serving with great distinction in the war, and is now suffering from his wounds; second, having passed above the standard fixed by the Civil Service Board, to wit, 70, he has thereby been declared fit for the position; third, by a resolution of both Houses of Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1867, it is recommended as follows:

Resolved, That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability from wounds, or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office.

SEC. 2. *Resolved*, That in grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of term of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employment.

The soldier has been found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the position by the judgement of your Civil Service Board, having passed above the standard, and by the express law of the land he is entitled to preference. Your answer to this in conversation was that the rules of the Civil Service Board required that those who passed the highest on the list of examination should be first appointed, and as this soldier did not pass highest, although he would be entitled to appointment after those who passed higher had been exhausted, you must obey the civil service rules. I am not aware that the civil service rules repeal the acts of Congress. You will see by the resolution quoted above that Congress has recommended to everybody else to give the preference to disabled soldiers, and has provided that they should be preferred for appointment to civil office. Can it be that the rules of the Civil Servce Board overruled a distinct law of Congress? If so, by what power? Why should a mere finical preference because of answering a few unimportant questions, in the opinion of a Civil Service Board of Examination, be made to override such a law as against wounded soldiers, but for whose valor the Civil Service Board would have had no soft cushions to sit on now, which they enjoyed during the war while the soldiers were in the field.

I have also taken leave to append as a part of this note Capt. Gregory's letter of application to me for assistance, as his commanding officer when he was wounded, and I make his case my own because acting under my orders, performing gallant and successful service, he received his disability. I desire further to say that I am determined to make this a test case between the department and legislative power, and, therefore, you will not take it as an unfriendly intimation that I desire you to make the defense of the Treasury Department in this regard as full and complete as possible, so that I may have the strength of the argument in behalf of your decision.

Asking for an early reply to this note, I have the honor to be your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To Hon. F. A. SAWYER, Assistant Secretary Treasury, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF MR. RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1874.

SIR: I have received your letter of Dec. 14, 1873, in relation to the application of Capt. Lemuel B. Gregory for a position in the Treasury Department. By the report of the Board of Examiners, established under the rules and regulations for the civil service, it appears that on the 13th of November, 1873, Capt. Gregory was present at a public competitive examination for admission to the civil service, and that although his qualifications placed him beyond the minimum standard of 70, viz., 76.27, on a scale of 100, yet there were forty persons on the list eligible for appointment from the First Civil Service District, including those present at this examination who had passed a better examination than he. His name was not, therefore, among the three certified to the Secretary as required by the third paragraph of said rules, although he was placed on a list of those eligible for appointment.

Upon this state of affairs, I have to say in reply to your letter, that Capt. Gregory cannot be appointed to a clerkship until the names of those who stand higher on the list have been so reduced as to bring his name within the first three. My reasons for this conclusion are as follows: One of the rules for the civil service, as promulgated by the President, Dec. 19, 1871, as amended by executive order of April 16, 1872, is that the board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of the Advisory Board, a list of the names of the applicants in the order of their excellence, as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from the names thus certified the appointment shall be made." The rule is plain enough, and is binding on the Secretary, if it has the force of law. By the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1871, it is enacted that the "President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service."

There can be no question in my mind that the rule of the civil service which I have referred to, having been established under the provisions of the statute made to promote the efficiency of the civil service, has the force of law. This being so, the appointing power must choose from the three names certified to him as standing at the head of the list. In coming to this conclusion I have considered the joint resolution of March 3, 1865, prior to the passage of section 9 of the act of 1871, by which persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, by reason of disability arising from wounds or sickness received in the line of duty, would have been entitled to preference for appointment to a civil office, if found to have business capacity to discharge its duties, and under this law Capt. Gregory, being a soldier honorably discharged from the army, would undoubtedly have been accorded such preference. But the rules of the civil service to which I have referred qualify the joint resolution of 1865, so far as to give the soldier the preference only in case he is one of the three reported by the Board of Examiners, or shall become one of the first three in the manner I have stated, on the list of those eligible for appointment.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FRAUDS.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN RELATION TO THEM FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, in connection with his communication of December last, relative to the developments concerning the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. He gives additional information to the following effect:

On the 19th of December the Adjutant General of the Army completed an investigation based on official reports furnished for the Secretary's information over the signatures of the Treasurer and Second Controller and Third Auditor of the Treasury.

The report of investigation involves, through Gen. Ballock, late disbursing officer at the bureau, the responsibility and accountability of the late Commissioner Gen. Howard, and shows that the funds of the United States, duly certified as deposited with the Treasury, and in their depositories, were not so deposited.

The deficits or amounts overstated by Gen. Ballock, the disbursing officer for the United States Treasury at Washington, as indicated in the letter for the last days of the respective months of 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, ranged from $16,000 to $550,000.

The deposits of amounts, as stated by the disbursing officer, outside of Washington, were, at New-York, Boston, Charleston, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis and Mobile, and ranged from several hundred dollars to $43,000, and are for various amounts, from March, 1867, to August, 1871. It is proper to state that the examination under which the foregoing facts were developed has failed to show deficits in the immediate accounts of Gen. Howard and Major J. M. Brown, the other disbursing officer. On the 21st of December the Secretary of War addressed a note to Gen. Howard, requesting him to arrange with Gen. Ballock, in order to have an interview with him at the War Department on the 22d of that month. To an inquiry by the Secretary, asking whether Gen. Ballock recalled the investigation by Inspector General Shriver as to the $280,000 bond matter, Gen. Ballock replied in the affirmative. During the inquiry about these bonds and certain funds covered by Gen. Ballock's accounts for June, July, and August, 1871, which were not found on deposit with the United States Treasurer, he was asked whether his accounts at any time or times represented funds as deposited in the Treasury when they were not so deposited. Gen. Ballock said he did not know, and it further appears he could not balance the differences. After Gen. Ballock retired Gen. Howard reappeared before the Secretary, and said he had just conversed with Gen. Ballock about the above-related transaction, and Gen. Ballock said the difference in the reports of the sums deposited must have been caused by the certificates in Hodge's hands not being paid. Throughout the conversation Gen. Howard said he knew nothing about the matter himself. On the 23d December Gen. Ballock addressed the Secretary of War a letter, saying, with the aid of his retained papers he was confident that at the proper time and before the proper tribunal he could explain any discrepancies that may appear to exist in his Treasury balances with the disbursing officers of the Freedman's Bureau. The Secretary of War, on Dec. 24, in a letter to Gen. Howard, referring to Gen. Ballock's letter to him, informed Gen. Howard that the accounting officers of the Treasury were the proper officers to be consulted in order to make an explanation. Under the laws, particularly the act of March 29, 1867, it was Howard's duty to exert himself to the utmost in regard to this most important subject now under consideration, and accordingly the Secretary directed Gen. Howard to place himself in communication with the Treasurer and accounting officers, so that through them and in connection with the retained accounts of the late disbursing officer, Ballock, explanations, if any, might be submitted to the Secretary at the earliest practicable date—not later than the 31st of December.

Gen. Howard, on the 26th December, informed the Secretary of War by letter that he had visited the Second Auditor of the Treasury and laid before him, as nearly as he could from memory, all matters touching the discrepancies which appeared in the tabular statements shown to him by the Secretary himself. The Auditor said he had settled the accounts and transmitted them to the Second Controller, where Gen. Howard must go with any statements or explanations, thus involving two weeks' delay.

The Secretary of War, in reply, said it hardly seemed necessary for him to inform Gen. Howard that the accounting officers of the Government had not notified him (the Secretary) of the correctness or settlement of Gen. Ballock's accounts, and the Secretary reminds Gen. Howard that his representations to the accounting officers ought to have been in writing, in order to have a formal investigation of the matter.

The Secretary of War, in summing up the case, says the discrepancies or deficiencies are entirely too large to admit of explanation through transfer drafts, the amounts of which were received, it is alleged, in the general statement as in the Treasury at Washington, until Gen. Babcock has received notice that they had been received by the depository to which it was sent. The foregoing, the Secretary says, appears to involve violations of the following acts of Congress: Thirty-ninth article of war, sections 16 and 21, Aug. 6, 1846, and sections 1 and 2 of the act of June 14, 1866. Gen. Ballock, under date of Jan. 3, writes a letter of explanation, saying, among other things, the securities on special deposit were what are known in market as currency sixes or United States bonds, the face value of which was $300,000, and the premium or interest at the time of purchase amounted to $35,874. The object of the investment of the Government funds was to create a fund out of which could be reimbursed any double payment. The Secretary says that all the admissions show that money was certified as in the Treasury, when, in fact, the money was not there. There is not the slightest doubt of the impropriety of any disbursing officer investing the money of the United States and afterward using the interest for any purpose whatever, except such use be sanctioned by express statute.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Both Houses of the Legislature organized to-day. Senator Longwell, of Carroll, was chosen temporary President of the Senate, and Greenbury Watkins, of Montgomery, temporary Speaker of the House, after which both Houses adjourned until to-morrow.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Hon. John Lee Carroll for President of the Senate. At this hour (11 o'clock P. M.) no nomination has been made in the House caucus for Speaker.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 7.—The Roman Catholic controversy between Father Stack and Bishop O'Hara is getting into shape for a final decree of the court. Yesterday the Bishop closed his testimony before the Examiner in Chancery appointed by Judge Gamble. It is understood that the Bishop relies chiefly on the evidence of experts as against the statute or canon laws quoted by the priest. Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Corcoran, Theologian of the General Council of the Church at Rome, in 1870, and Rev. Dr. Keeran, Priest of the Cathedral, Philadelphia, have testified as experts in behalf of Bishop O'Hara. Their evidence is lengthy and considered very learned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OBJECTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—CASTELAR REFUSES TO ACT WITH IT.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Señor Ruiz, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the provincial authorities, stating that the principal object of the Government is to re-establish order and show its compatibility with the Republic and liberty. To secure this object it will employ the most energetic measures.

The *Igualidad* newspaper has been seized by the Government officials.

Gens. Hidalgo and Ripoll have been placed in arrest.

The Province of Valencia has been declared in a state of siege.

Castelar has rejected the overtures of Figueras, Salmeron, and Pi y Margall, asking him to co-operate with them in reorganizing the Federal Republicans.

Gen. Loma has embarked from San Sebastian with three battalions of Government troops. His destination is unknown.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The health of the Emperor William continues to improve. He drove out to-day.

SWITZERLAND.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE EXPULSION OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO.

GENEVA, Jan. 7.—The Catholics of Switzerland have sent a protest to the Government against the expulsion from the country of the Papal Nuncio.

ACHEEN.

DISEASE PREVALENT IN THE DUTCH CAMP.

PENANG, Jan. 7—Cholera and other diseases prevail to a fearful extent in the Dutch camp in Acheen. The native allies are the greatest sufferers.

CUBA.

THE BOATMEN'S STRIKE ENDED—THREATENED STRIKE OF THE CIGAR-MAKERS—NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The *Legalidad*, newspaper, has suspended publication. It is stated that it will shortly be reissued as a non-political journal.

The strike of the boatmen in the harbor of Havana is at an end.

Señor Soler, Ex-Minister of the Colonies, to-day left the Palace, and took quarters at a hotel.

The cigar-makers have agreed to hold a conference with their employers, with a view to preventing a strike.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—1 A. M. The area of lowest barometer is now central near the eastern portion of Lake Erie, and the pressure has diminished from this region eastward, to the Atlantic Coast. Heavy rains with fresh and brisk easterly and southerly winds have prevailed in New-England and the Middle States. The temperature has risen slightly on the East and Middle Atlantic coasts, while it has fallen decidedly in the South Atlantic States. Less cloudiness, with light to fresh westerly winds prevails in Georgia, and thence westward to the lower Mississippi Valley. The Ohio River has risen fifteen feet at Marietta, and seven feet at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, and fresh to brisk north-easterly and south-easterly winds will prevail during the day.

For the Middle States and the eastern portion of the Lower Lake region, fresh to brisk north-easterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, probably clearing drring the afternoon, the winds shifting to westerly, and with lower temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, continued low temperature, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and clear or fair weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, with low temperature and clear or clearing weather.

For Southern Michigan and thence south-westward to the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or fair weather, with light to fresh southerly winds, and but slight changes of temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, and Eastport. Freshets will occur in the rivers of Central New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

IN THIS CITY.

It is not a very pleasant sensation to find rain from an umbrella running down one's neck, coursing along the spinal column, and imparting that shivering chill to the system which cold water applications on the unexposed parts of the body usually produce. Yet such was the crowd along Broadway yesterday, and so numerous the alpacas that it was almost a matter of impossibility to escape experiencing that disagreeable sensation. Fortunately, such incessant rain-storms are not of frequent occurrence, and such a day as yesterday seldom is seen in the City. The storm, which commenced early in the morning, fell in continuous shower during the day, now ceasing for a moment, and, as if it were but husbanding its powers for another effort, again descending in drenching torrents. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of travel and the inclemency of the weather, many amusing incidents occurred at the crossings. Collisions were of frequent occurrence, and when two umbrellas had been demolished and disengaged, the owners looked at each other with angry inquisitiveness, which was immediately dissipated by the rain, and both parties went on their way looking remarkably foolish and disgusted with everything in general and the weather in particular.

There was a perceptible diminution in the number of pedestrians in the streets, as also in the usual traffic along the thoroughfares, indeed nothing but pressing necessity could induce any person to venture abroad, and few vehicles, save the stages and private hacks, were running. It is said "'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," and so it was yesterday, that though the inclemency of the day was severely felt by those who were exposed to its fury, the Street Cleaning Bureau found a powerful ally in the copious floods which swept the streets, cleansing them of the accumulated mud and slush of past weeks. Seldom have the streets of the City presented such a cleanly appearance. The full force of the storm was not felt in New-York. Out West, however, its violence was such that telegraphic communication was interrupted. The Atlantic and Pacific and the Franklin Companies have lost wires, and the Western Union's dispatches in that direction were delayed. The mails from the South were two hours late, but the Northern mails arrived on time.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 42°; 6 A. M., 51°; 9 A. M., 53°; 12 M., 56°; 3 P. M., 55°; 6 P. M., 55°; 9 P. M., 54°; 12 P. M. 52°. Average, 52¼°.

A POLICE BURGLAR.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Samuel Bayless, for several years a detective on the Police force as patrolman, was discovered with a large amount of stolen goods in his possession. He has been indicted for burglary, and to-day forfeited bail for $1,000 and left the city.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 7.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, invoked Divine Providence to hold in His own hand that powerful engine, the public press.

A LONG PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He said the total length of the petition was 953 feet.

OTHER PETITIONS.

Other petitions were presented—from Good Templars, asking the prohibition of the liquor trade in the Territories; from the Woman Suffrage Association of California, for an amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to hold office shall not be denied on account of sex, and for other modifications of the laws; also, a memorial asking the repeal of the Bankruptcy law.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that when the Salary bill should be disposed of he would ask the Senate to take up and dispose of the Louisiana election case.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, gave notice that when the Louisiana case should be up he would move an amendment to the proposition of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) to refer the whole case back to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to take proof as to the validity of the election.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. SHERMAN announced that when the Salary bill should be disposed of he would ask for a vote on the resolution heretofore reported by the Committee on Finance, as that committee was delayed in preparing a bill for the relief of the financial troubles on account of waiting to obtain the wish of the Senate.

THE SALARY BILL.

The bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing salaries, was taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, argued that Congress had the power to fix the amount to be paid members for the balance of Congress, so that the whole sum at the end of Congress would amount to ten thousand dollars. The sum to be received could be named in the bill, every Senator receiving an equal amount.

Mr. MORTON, of Iowa, said a new Senator from California would be here in a few days. Under the proposition of the gentleman from Wisconsin that Senator could not receive more than $2,400 per annum. Another new Senator would soon be here from Kansas, and he would be similarly wronged.

Mr. CARPENTER said that when the Senator from California arrived he might regret that he came to Congress at a time when pay is so low. He (Carpenter) did not expect to have a good time on the reduced amount he would receive. It was constitutional for Congress to fix the amount each member should receive for the balance of the Congress. He would have no more than the new Senator, as he (Carpenter) had spent all he had drawn, and hereafter would be compelled to live on what he might get.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said he was sick of this talk about Congress being servants of the people and the people masters of Congress. In no sense of the Constitution was it true, and when such a thing should be true then we might look out for the September days of the French Revolution. He would vote against the bill and all its amendments. Senators have stood here and said ever since the 4th of March last, We have been wronging the people in accepting the compensation provided by law. "Sir," he said, "when I believe that of myself I will resign my seat, and go home." He did not believe the people wanted Senators to lick their feet. They may do so in the North-west; but if they do, they have sadly degenerated from their New-England fathers. The people wanted to be represented by honest, upright, able men, and were willing to pay them.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, thought it would be unworthy the American people to pass the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Pratt,) as it sought to do indirectly what could not be done directly. It had been admitted on all sides that not a dollar could be recovered by reason of law, as the money each member received was his absolutely. The proposed amendment went in a roundabout way to force by indirect means that which could not be accomplished by direct action. He, however, favored the repeal of the bill, as the people demanded it, and would vote for its repeal.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he thought the popular judgment of the people of the United States should be fairly considered, and on questions involving the personal interests of members of Congress it should be still more carefully considered. He thought no Congress should fix the compensation except for future ones. He would vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Pratt,) because he believed Congress had no more right to take that money from the members than it had to take his farm in Ohio. As for the Judges of the Supreme Court he would not reduce their pay, as he did not believe $10,000 an excessive sum for them. They were excluded from all other employment in order that they might hold the scales of justice. Such was not the case, however, with members of Congress. They could follow their professions when not in Congress. He thought the whole about this salary bill was that there was too much attention given to it. He regarded it as one of the least important acts of Congress, and would treat it as a matter of ordinary legislation. As the people demanded it he would restore the compensation to $5,000 per annum, with mileage and allowances.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, said in the discussion of this question it was impossible for the Senators to look upon it and treat it, as suggested by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) as coolly as any other measure. He appealed to the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) to show that he had endured humiliation in the canvass in Ohio last Fall, when he heard his colleagues denounced as thieves, and, to make it more offensive, "salary-grabbers." Senators and Representatives all felt the humiliation of being in Congress and connected with this law. He did not think the attack on Congress, though, was on account of the retroactive feature of this bill. The people had previously honored men who had taken back pay. No man before last Spring ever charged the present Vice President of the United States with being a "salary-grabber," yet in 1856 his back pay was $2,805, and with this pay in his pocket he was triumphantly elected Vice President of the United States. Had the people of Ohio attempted to drive from his seat the Senator (Mr. Sherman) on account of having received $2,805 in 1856? No, he had been since honored by his constituency; and so with the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony.) How was it with the Senator from Michigan? (Mr. Chandler.) The document shows he received in 1856 $2,805, yet he had been since honored by his constituents, and has even been styled the great war Senator of the United States. The Postmaster General received $2,805 back pay, yet from that time he had been honored by the people of Maryland, and he has reflected honor upon that State. He thought the people of the country had been misled in their clamor on this question, as Congress had only followed the precedent set for the past seventy-five years. They might have said: "Gentlemen, you have followed the precedent set, but hereafter we prefer to have a new precedent on this subject and have no more increase." The great causes of this clamor were the Credit Mobilier disclosures of last Winter. Those disclosures had been so damaging to the Republican Party as to paralyze it, and the people began to think they could not stand by any party. They had lost confidence in the administration of affairs at Washington. Otherwise, the thousands in the West would never have gone into the granger movement. He had voted for the increase of salary, and would vote against any repeal or amendment.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said in March last that he favored an increase of the salary of the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet, and favored it now, but doubted the policy of increasing the compensation of members of Congress. He did not believe in having Congressmen without compensation, as such a policy would put legislation under the control of those who had the longest purse, or mere adventurers, who would come here to grow rich from their public acts. There was a just demand from the people for a repeal of this law, and it should be repealed. This clamor was for public economy, and here is the place to begin this economy. He desired to have the compensation for Senators and members replaced to the scale where it was on the morning of March 3, 1873, and would vote to repeal the bill, but not for the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Pratt.)

Mr. MORTON read an extract from a speech delivered by him at Athens, Ohio, in August last, in which he stated that the increase of salaries should have been prospective, and expressed the opinion then that the principle involved in the bill was not a sound one.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said he was opposed to the increase in March last, and nothing had transpired since to change his views. He would support with great satisfaction the proposition coming nearest to the old law. The compensation of the President could not be affected on account of the constitutional prohibition, but he would vote to replace the salary of that office where it was previous to March 3, after the expiration of the present term. He favored short sessions of Congress, that members might return to their homes and mingle with their constituents, that they might not lose their character of citizen for that of politician. He could not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, as he thought Congress had no power to make such a law, and he hoped the gentleman (Mr. Pratt) would not endanger the repeal by this amendment. There was enough defective legislation anyhow—bounties to soldiers, pensions to everybody, immense grants to railroads, creation of corporations, &c. This wild, reckless spirit of extravagance should be stopped. We should have fewer office-holders, smaller salaries, and live plainer.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, thought the salary of the President of the United States under the old law was sufficient. It could not be reduced now, but he would vote for a bill making it $25,000 after the expiration of the present term. He favored repeal of the bill to increase the salaries of Senators and Members, but was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Pratt.

Mr. WRIGHT asked that an agreement be made by which a vote should be taken on the bill and pending amendments to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, objected. He said he was ready to vote on the bill now, and would be ready to-morrow, but having once witnessed an acrimonious debate in the Senate on account of such an agreement, he made up his mind then never to consent to any agreement by which he would be deprived of the right, if he should deem it his duty, to speak.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he would vote for the bill as reported by the committee. He would do so, not because he thought the amount of compensation received by Senators and members too large, but the people seemed to think so, and, in deference to their wishes, he would vote for the repeal. He thought the call for repeal, on the part of the people, means that the salary be put as it was before the 4th of March, and, so believing, would vote for the repeal. He did not agree with the Senators, however, that the salary of the President was too large. Could an investigation be had it would be shown that the President of the United States, during the past four years, expended his own private means to live, in addition to his salary. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Pratt) had said that the annual salary of a Senator would support five families in his State. If those families should come to Washington they could not live on it, unless they went to the suburbs, and in the filthiest streets, and bought the cheapest provisions. It was well known that this was the most expensive city on the American continent, and he believed it was the most expensive city on the face of the globe. On the principle of self-protection, Congressmen were compelled to get something like a decent compensation to enable them to live here. Nevertheless, he would vote for the repeal now, though he had to take his own private means in addition to his salary to live.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of State and Postmaster General, in accordance with the Senate resolution of yesterday, giving a list of persons using official postage stamps. The communications were laid on the table.

The debate on the Salary bill had not closed when, at 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Mellish, of New-York—to provide the money of the United States and to regulate the value thereof. By Mr. Orth, of Indiana—to authorize the President to accept for the citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman Dominion and Egypt.

THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill appropriating $20,000 for the pay and mileage of members of the Assemby of the Colorado Legislature, which was passed.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who has charge of the bill, proceeded to close the debate. He recognized the great importance of the measure, and did not wish that final action should be taken without the most serious study and consideration. He would therefore move to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, in order that the ten or twelve amendments already suggested should not fail to have due consideration.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, thought the proposition suggested was trifling with the House and with the country. The time of the House had been consumed in the discussion of an impracticable question, to the exclusion of useful and necessary legislation. The gentleman from Massachusetts owed an apology to the House and to the country if he proposed to recommit the bill now.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that he might owe an apology to the House and the country for moving to recommit the bill, but he certainly did not owe any apology to the gentleman from New-York for such action as he believed just and proper, when that gentleman had lectured him in the time which he (Mr. Butler) had yielded to him. He was sorry to hear that gentleman characterize the debate as fruitless, because most of it had been carried on by those who associated in politics with that gentleman. He (Mr. Butler) had thought the same, but he had not dared to say it. [Laughter.] He would leave him (Mr. Wood) and the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens,) who had occupied more time than anybody else, to settle that question of faithlessness among themselves. His apology for moving to recommit the bill was, that the amendments should be fully and fairly considered. When the committee should bring back the bill matured, no more time would be allowed to be spent in fruitless debate.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, inquired whether the authority to report at any time would apply to the recommittal.

Mr. BUTLER said he understood so; that he was proceeding on that ground.

The SPEAKER said he would so rule.

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded to discuss the various objections made to the bill. He spoke first of the allegation that the bill proposed to establish equality. He denied that it proposed any such thing. He was not one of those who believed that all men were created equal, if that word was to be used in its broad sense. He believed that it was a political word used in a political sense. All men were not equal. Some were born with good health and strength and good constitutions and high mental powers; others were not. If he might be allowed to speak for the Republican party, he would embody the doctrine in a sentence: not that all men were equal, but that every man had the right to be the equal of every other man, if he could. All constitutions, all laws, all enactments, all prejudices, all caste, all custom, all thoughts against that, in contravention of that, were unjust, wicked, unchristian, and certainly must be brought to nought. The bill only removed all impediments to every man to be the equal of every other man, if God had given him the power to be the equal, and he thought the exhibition of yesterday showed that God had given to one of the negro race the power to be the equal of the proudest man on the floor. [Applause in the galleries.] The debate had not been so fruitless as not to show that God had not given to other men on this floor the power to be equal to the colored man who spoke yesterday, (Mr. Elliott.) They could not legislate some white people up to equality, nor some negroes down to it, however much they might try. [Laughter and applause.] As to the threats made during the debate, that the common school system in the Southern States would be broken up, he would give the answer of Napoleon, that France never negotiated under a threat. He then proceeded to show from educational reports that there had been no common school system in the South previous to the war. He reminded the opponents of this measure that the Southern States were dependent on the negroes for the cultivation of their soil, and for making those States inhabitable, and said that if the negroes were legislated against in those States they would leave them in the disgrace and poverty that were consequent on laziness; therefore he would advise that there should be no antagonistic legislation. There were reasons, however, why he thought the question of mixed schools should be carefully considered. The negro had never had any chance for education. It was to them the greatest boon on earth. It was to them manna from heaven, and was sought as eagerly as the starving Israelites had sought the great gift of God who fed them. In the negro schools which he had established when he was a military commander during the war, while there were plenty of children with shining, merry faces, there were none of them creeping unwillingly to school. They sprung to the school-house, and their advancement was wonderful. He wanted this bill recommitted, for he wanted time to consider whether it was just to the negro children to put them in mixed schools where they might be kept back by their white confrères, and not get along as fast as they otherwise would. [Laughter.] He ridiculed the objections made by whites in the South to riding in the same railroad cars with colored people, in face of the fact that they had no such objection, but on the contrary, many of them had had the same nurses as their colored servants had, and unless tradition spoke falsely, many of them had also had sometimes the same fathers. [Laughter.] He described with great feeling a charge made by 3,000 colored troops, under his command, on a rebel fortification on the James River, and said that, when he rode among the dead after the fight and saw their bronze faces turned up to the morning sun, he swore an oath ever to defend the rights and interests of that race, which had given its blood for him and for the country, and, God helping him, he would keep that oath. [Applause.] The prejudices which he had had against the negro up to that time all departed then. The old-time States rights Democrat disappeared, and he became a thorough negro-lover, and avowed before the world, as long as their rights were not equal to those of other men on the continent, he was on their side against all comers; and when those rights were assured, he trusted that there would be, as there ought to be, a united country under one glorious flag, for which their fathers had all fought with valor. He appealed to members on the other side to get over their prejudices as he had got over his. These men had fought for their country. One of them, their representative, had spoken for his country and race. They had shown themselves in battle the equal of the whites. They had shown themselves as citizens docile, quiet, kind, temperate, and laborious. They had shown that they knew how to exercise the suffrage, for they always voted right—voting the Republican ticket—and all the arts of hell and death could not persuade them otherwise. They showed that they knew more than their masters did, for they always knew how to be loyal. They had knowledge, bravery, culture, power, and eloquence, and who should say that they should not have what the Constitution gave them—equal rights? [Loud and continuous applause on the floor and galleries, which was repressed by the Speaker.]

The bill was then recommitted, and all the amendments were ordered to be printed.

THE LOUISIANA RATIONS SUGGESTION REJECTED.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back adversely the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, directing army rations to be issued for the relief of the starving poor in the Southern States. The committee had talked over the matter fully and freely, and the result arrived at was that the committee did not regard it as the proper sphere of Congress to enter on a general system of providing for pauperism in the States. If this precedent were established it would soon be found that Congress had entered on the whole business of taking charge of pauperism generally throughout the State. The report was adopted and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. MONROE, also from the same committee, reported a bill to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, as follows: Asa Gray, of Massachusetts, in place of Louis Agassiz; J. D. Dana, of Connecticut, in place of Theodore D. Woolsey; Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania, in place of Wm. B. Astor, and John McLean and Peter Parker reappointed.

After considerable discussion, and the suggestion by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, of the name of B. T. W. Humes, of the University of East Tennessee, and by Mr. Cox, of New-York, of that of Alexander T. Stewart, of New-York, the bill as reported was passed.

THE DETROIT ARSENAL AS A SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. MONROE, also from the same committee, reported a bill granting the building and grounds known as the Detroit Arsenal to the State of Michigan, to aid in establishing and maintaining a school of technology. After discussion by Messrs. Field and Conger, of Michigan, in its support, and Mr. Karson, of Iowa, against it, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A NATIONAL EDUCATION FUND.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported back the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people, and proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of the measure.

Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, opposed the bill, which then went over until to-morrow without action.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the East River Bridge Company for the month of December was submitted to Mayor Hunter yesterday:

RECEIPTS.

City of Brooklyn, on account of ninth installment	$50,000 00
Atlantic State Bank—Loan	22,500 00
Long Island Bank—Loan	22,500 00
Material sold	803 44
Labor	13 40
Discount on bills of iron	140 00
Total	$95,956 84

EXPENDITURES.

Noone & Madden for limestone	$8,627 30
John Morton & Son, cement	1,733 87
M. Fitzpatrick, horse-shoeing	16 49
D. P. Ketchum, oil	14 00
J. H. Mumby, horse-feed	36 75
R. S. Place & Co., bolts, screws, &c	140 00
George Pool & Sons, oils, &c	22 23
H. N. Conklin, Son & Beers, lumber	25 00
A. C. Nickerson, towing	314 00
Hubbard & Whittaker, pig-iron	50 09
Brooklyn *Eagle*, printing	12 00
Salaries of engineers and assistants	2,338 32
Salaries of officers and clerks	874 99
De Grauw, Aynar & Co., rope, &c	300 62
John D. Martin, cartage	20 00
G. E. Bulmer, hay	52 93
Labor pay-roll for two week ending Dec. 11	2,053 53
Pearce & Mitchell, castings	242 12
J. L. Mott Iron Works, stove	10 80
Ray, Forder & Co., tubes, &c	37 14
Taxes in New-York for 1873	178 50
John Gray & Co., brooms, &c	13 75
Wm. S. Tisdale, spikes	10 00
Jas. O. Morse, pipe, &c	16 14
Burr & Co., sheaves	63 45
W. K. Hinman & Co., pitch, &c	16 48
Richardson, Boynton & Co., stoves and fixtures	114 50
Egleston Bros. & Co., iron	58 69
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds	50,000 00
John Bunce, hardware	17 73
D. Burtis, Jr., on account, limestone	4,864 64
Taxes in Brooklyn for 1873	3,132 22
John T. Rowe, on account of granite	710 07
Labor pay-roll for two weeks ending Dec. 25	847 19
Carrington Bros., oil	22 09
Noone & Madden, on account of limestone	815 13
John D. Yahn, for privilege of placing guy post	20 00
Pioneer Iron Works, castings	3 85
M. Lefferts, Jr., galvanizing	6 00
F. Hoffman, leather belting, &c	7 64
B. J. Drew, stove-pipe, &c	9 62
Watson, Pittenger & Co., lumber	8 00
A. T. Briggs, hogsheads	4 00
C. & R. Poillon, nails	2 16
Clark, Wilson & Co., spikes, &c	9 79
McKesson & Robbins, sulphuric acid, &c	7 80
George Hudson & Son, plumbing, &c	3 68
Miscellaneous office expenses	37 78
Cartage on tools	5 00
Tools—one gong	6 00
New-York and Brooklyn Saw Mill and Lumber Company, lumber	55 86
D. Burtis, Jr., on account of lime-stone	1,686 99
Bodwell Granite Company, freight on account	779 88
John T. Rowe, freight on account	299 59
Total	$87,479 65

(Signed,) JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Treasurer.

THE KING'S BRIDGE POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the Chief Clerk was instructed to inform the Police Commissioners of Yonkers that the Board of Police will recognize as members of the police force four of the patrolmen lately employed in the town of King's Bridge, the board reserving the right to select the men, who are to possess the qualifications required by law and the rules of the department, and with the understanding that the contract between Yonkers and King's Bridge be cancelled. No further action in regard to the annexed towns was taken.

ITALY.

CLERICALS AND LIBERALS — THE JESUITS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

Since the severe condemnation dealt out to the Government of Switzerland in the encyclical of the Pope, the Apostolic Nuncio at Berne has received his discharge, and every day we expect to hear that he is on his way back to Rome. The firm determination of the Swiss to resist Papal encroachments, has met the warm approbation of the party of reform in Italy, and this repulse given to the Pope's agent, has made even moderate radicals clap their hands. We do not know yet when the Minister of Worship will be ready with his project of law regulating the education of the priests; but that there will be before long some legislation similar to that in Germany, is what is generally expected. Most of the priests, at present, have a very superficial, one-sided sort of instruction, such, indeed, as but imperfectly fits them for usefulness in the active and practical society of our time. Leaning too much to scholastic studies has made them wry-shouldered, and they need to be straightened up by the discipline of the gymnasium and the rough-and-tumble of scientific training. It is proposed to put those who intend to become theological students through a three years' course of literary and scientific studies in the university, a plan similar to that adopted in Germany. Of course, here, as there, the ecclesiastics will kick hard against being put in the traces, and the raving and plunging will for a time threaten to break the carriage to pieces. But Italy, if let alone, will find as little difficulty as Germany in carrying out any scheme of legislation resolved upon.

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE PONTIFICAL POWER.

The movement in the direction of the decentralization of the Pontifical power continues with an activity which gathers new force from the incidents which are every day developed in the experiences of the various Catholic States in which the struggle is going on. The question of the election by the people of the parish priests in the rural districts of Italy is not settled by the declaration lately made in Parliament of the Minister of Grace and Justice, and the discussion is still kept up. The expression of opinion is generally in favor of finding a way of taking the appointment of Curates out of the hands of the Bishops, when they and the people of any parish do not agree as to the candidate best suited to the wants and wishes of those over whom the priests are to exercise the office of spiritual care. The Government at present finds difficulties in the way which it cannot at once overcome. The object of the Bill of Guarantees to the Papacy, voted two years back, was to carry out the principle of *libera chiesa in libero stato*—a free Church in a free State—but it is now beginning to be found out that the actual condition or position is *libera chiesa in stato legato*—free Church in a State which has tied its own hands. The Church will not accept the terms to which the Government has bound itself, while the ecclesiastics reserve to themselves the freedom of action which they have always enjoyed. The Government is bantered equally by the Ultramontanes and the organs of radical reform; but in the lively discussion which is provoked and kept up by the perpetual scolding of the Pope, the ecclesiastics get the worst of it, as the organs of the opposition are five to one of those devoted to the cause of the ancient system. The *Popolo Romano*, the organ of the present Mayor of Rome, takes delight in contrasting the actual cleanliness of the city with the slovenly negligence of the sacerdotal rule. "The priests put a premium upon, and made a virtue of, indolence, mendicancy, filth, and ignorance." The language seems severe, but it is constantly repeated, and seems to find an echo with the public. Certainly, the fact asserted will stand proof.

THE JESUITS.

The Jesuits who have been unhoused in Rome have dispersed to the four winds, and it is not improbable that some of them may find their way as far as America. A few have temporarily or permanently fixed their residence at Florence, and the people of that city have had, the past week, a flare-up about it. Ever since the time of Leopold of "glorious memory," the Tuscans have been taught to hate the Jesuits and believe them capable of any political mischief. I have known priests in Tuscany denounce them as warmly as any of the most intemperate radicals. For many years they have not been allowed to gain any foothold in that province. The movement last week in opposition to them was a somewhat turbulent demonstration, which the authority was obliged to put a stop to by the intervention of the armed force. A public meeting of several thousand persons had been held in the principal theatre, and resolutions passed against allowing the wandering members of the company of Ignatius to pitch their tents within the Tuscan border. So far, no objection seemed to be made by the Government; but the actors were disposed to take the matter into their hands and use force to get rid of the offensive brothers of the order. No violence was permitted, and the credit of the town for good order was saved. The incident is mentioned as another proof of the sturdy opposition of the Italians to all reactionary tendencies.

ROYAL PRODIGALITY.

While the finances of the Kingdom of Italy are going from bad to worse, and the Government hardly knows which way to turn to make both ends meet, it seems strange that the friends of the King do not recommend the beginning of reform by retrenchment in the expenditure of the royal household. The impulses of Victor Emmanuel are generous almost to recklessness, and the King seems to have no idea how necessary economy is to save the State from the bankruptcy which impends; nor what an influence an example of sacrifice on the part of the Sovereign would have to raise the failing hopes of the desponding pessimists among his faithful subjects. There are several hundred horses in the royal stables, kept for no other purpose but to gratify the passion of the King, and the number is constantly increased by the addition of dozens and scores, as new opportunities offer for the acquisition of those of the best blood of different countries. Six hundred thousand dollars were laid out upon the new stables at Florence, which were but just completed when the capital was removed from that city. Those now building in the gardens of the Provincial palace are on nearly an equal scale. The comfortable sum of 12 millions of francs is annually taken to keep up royalty, and some of the organs of the Republican Party are using the fact as an argument why the burden of monarchy should be taken off the shoulders of the people of Italy if royalty does not take some steps to bring about a reform. Two new palatial villas—one within and the other outside the walls of Rome—which have been in process of construction during the past two years, are now nearly ready to be taken possession of as royal residences. The hunting-seat of Porziano, near the Mediterranean, south of Ostia, was purchased two years ago for four millions and a half of francs. The fact must not be omitted that between forty and fifty palaces and villas now belong to the crown, the greater part of which has been acquired by the union of the various duchies and provinces into one kingdom. The Marquis George Pallavicino, now nearly eighty years old, who for quite forty years has been one of the most devoted and sacrificing friends of the Italian cause, has written a letter, in which he calls on the friends of the monarchy who have most influence to think seriously of the weight of responsibility pressing upon the crown in the present financial exigency. The Marquis says: "When I speak of retrenchment the reply is, is it possible to live on air?" "I ask, do they live on air in America?" "So many millions are not necessary for President Grant to live commodiously, and represent with decorum the greatest nation of our time. For him 250,000 francs a year are found sufficient, or one-half the sum conceded annually to enable Prince Amadeo to keep up an establishment." The present stir is not sufficiently serious to threaten to drive the king bee out of the hive, but it shows that there is a growing demand for republican economy of expenditure.

THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

The following is a synopsis of the financial report of Auditor Dayton. The report is lengthy, and we give only its main points:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Total receipts of canals for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873	$3,082,452 04
Total payments for ordinary repairs, salaries, &c., &c., for last fiscal year	1,459,165 24
Surplus revenues of the canals for last fiscal year	$1,613,286 80

TOLLS.

Tolls for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872	$3,060,328 89
Tolls for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873	3,021,603 67

This statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fiscal year of $38,725 22, as compared with those of 1872. This falling off is attributed to the widespread disease among the horses in the Fall of 1872, and the effects of the recent financial crisis.

RECEIPTS AND DEBT.

The report shows a reduction in expenditures of the last fiscal year, as compared with 1872, of $416,511 37, and a gain of net receipts of $420,715 45.

The canal debt, after applying all the sinking funds, amounts to $10,256,655 54. A full and final contribution of $1,500,000 has been made to the sinking fund applicable to the payment of the general fund debt.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Auditor dwells at length on the question of the enlargement of the canals and other new projects. He points out the reasons why the producer is deprived of the benefit of his labor and investments, and contends that the difficulty cannot be traced to a want of facilities for transportation. The capacity of the canals has never been taxed to near their utmost limits. With the completion of the double locks, now in process of construction, the Erie Canal will not be pressed to its capacity or an enlargement required for many years to come. He alludes to the share of the debt of the General Government, which the citizens of this State must pay, as well as the State debt, and also the public debt of over $200,000,000 incurred by the counties, cities, villages, and towns of the State for various purposes, and concludes that we are not now in a financial condition to permit of any experimental projects. The canals should be completed and kept in perfect repair of the size, dimensions, and capacity contemplated by former legislation, and this done, every purpose for which the canals were constructed or can really serve will be fully answered.

REPAIRS, &C.

The cost of repairs and superintendence of the canals, including the collection of revenues for the last fiscal year, amounted to $1,459,165 24. This amount is believed to be in excess of the reasonable requirements of the public service. To this must be added the fruitful source of expenditures—the extraordinary repairs. The Legislature could do much to bring their appropriations within proper limits by a little attention to the annual appropriations.

If the Commissioners would closely scrutinize the monthly estimates of the Superintendents, refusing their assent to any expenditure not absolutely necessary; if all materials were purchased, as they might be, at the most favorable rates; if labor actually performed was only paid for at prices which rule in the case of individual employment; if agents and laborers were not employed from personal or political considerations, but only as needed and with respect to their qualifications for particular duties, and the claims of party were not deemed paramount to the interests of the State, a great diminution in the expenditures of the canals would be the result.

The expenses of the Engineering Department for the last fiscal year amounted to $106,000 30. This sum is deemed much too large for the amount of work being performed. There seems to be a radical defect in the present system of canal engineering, the plans and estimates being very unreliable. He points out some sources of loss to the State, among which is the frequent necessity of changes of plans for new work after its commencement upon the plan recommended by the engineers. The State also loses largely in the frequent cancellation of contracts, and the reletting of the same work at enhanced prices.

CANAL AWARDS.

Awards for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, including attorneys' fees, salaries, &c., amount to about $1,100,000. This does not include awards during the same period by the Commissioners and Canal Board, which amount to about $350,000. There are also claims on file amounting to millions not yet brought to a hearing. The Auditor recommends a change in the law in relation to appeals from the awards of the appraisers.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

The efforts being made to make steam the principal power used on the canals should continue to be encouraged. A successful effort in this direction would practically double the capacity of the canals, increase their tonnage and revenues, and infuse new life and activity in all the various branches of canal navigation. The experiments already made indicate much progress toward the accomplishment of the grand purpose. Many new devices and systems have been projected, possessing novel and valuable features.

FEDERAL TAX ON CANAL-BOATS.

The Auditor details what has been done by the Federal Government relating to the imposition of a tax on the canal commerce of this State, and suggests further legislation.

A valuable table is given showing the profit or loss in operating the several canals since 1846, and the total cost of the construction of each of the canals.

The subject of tolls, canal debt and lateral canals are considered. All of the contracts known as the "repair contracts" have expired.

BUSINESS SEASON OF 1873.

The season of navigation just closed has been one of the shortest on record. The general condition of the canals has been good during the year, and no very serious breaks have occurred, with the exception of one at Waterford.

The season has not been a prosperous one for the carrier, freights having ruled low since the opening of the canals.

The canals were officially closed Dec. 5, but were practically closed by snow and ice about Nov. 20. Over 1,000 boats were frozen in, and notwithstanding every effort was made to pass them through, but comparatively few reached tide-water.

BURGLARY IN CORTLANDT STREET.

Between the hours of 6 P. M. on Tuesday and 7 o'clock yesterday morning the establishment of Kipper, Vogel & Co., manufacturing jewelers, and Mehrboth Bros., gold chains, located on the third floor of the premises No. 10 Cortlandt street, were visited by a gang of unknown burglars, who carried off about $5,000 worth of property. It is supposed that the burglars were either concealed in the building when it was closed for the night, or gained an entrance by unlocking the front door, which was fastened by a common night latch. In making their way up stairs to that portion of the building occupied by Kipper, Vogel & Co. and Mehrboth Bros., they forced open two doors with a "jimmy." They then drew the safe of Mehrboth Bros. from the rear to the centre of the floor, and forced it open, taking from it about $2,000 worth of gold chains. The safe of Kipper, Vogel & Co., next claimed the attention of the burglars, who forced the door off, and thus gained possession of $3,000 worth of gold jewelry. With this plunder the burglars left the building evidently by the hall-door, which they closed after them. The robbery was not discovered until the building was opened for business yesterday morning. The case was reported to Superintendent Matsell yesterday, but no clue to the perpetrators or the burglary has been obtained.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Albert Cardozo, counsel for Deputy Sheriffs Concklin and Lyon, indicted for the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Mr. Burr S. Craft, moved for a reduction of bail. The paper and testimony, he claimed, failed to show that the prisoners were in any way connected with the robbery, and it seemed strange that while Thos. E. Smith, jointly indicted with his clients, and in whose possession one of the certificates was found, should be released on $6,000, the other persons accused should be held in the exorbitant sum of $16,000. Counsel asked that bail be fixed at a moderate figure, which could be furnished by the prisoners. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in opposing the motion, detailed the circumstances of the transaction which were first brought to light in the columns of THE TIMES, and stated that the arrest of the Maloneys, in whose possession one of the certificates was found, clearly connected the prisoners with the robbery. The prosecution were ready to try the case on any day. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, William Walther pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months....John Ryan, indicted for obtaining by false pretences one ton of pasteboard on the forged order of Lillie Sophia Myer, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Thomas Butler, a sharper, charged with obtaining a gold [illegible] from John Hastings, by means of the prize soap swindle, was placed on trial. The *modus operandi* adopted by Hastings was that of selling small boxes containing a scrap of soap, which were also alleged to contain coins, varying from $5 downward, the edges of what looked like bank bills being exposed to view. The complainant purchased five boxes, which contained lager-beer stamps instead of money. The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE GAS COMMISSION.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR LIGHTING TWO DISTRICTS—INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, met at 4 P. M., yesterday, in the office of the latter for the purpose of awarding contracts for lighting the several districts. Representatives of the various companies which had sent in proposals were present. After the minutes of the previous session were approved—

Commissioner Van Nort moved that the proposal of the New-York Gas-light Company to furnish gas to the lamps in the First District south of Grand street, at $33 per lamp per year, be accepted. The number of lamps in the district is 3,010, and the proposal embraces extinguishing and glazing. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Van Nort then moved that the proposal of the Manhattan Gas-light Company to light, extinguish, and glaze the lamps in the Second District—6,635 in number, at $33 per lamp—be approved. This motion was also adopted. This district is bounded by Grand and Thirty-fourth street and the North and East Rivers. The motion was adopted.

A resolution was then offered by Commissioner Van Nort, that the bids of the Metropolitan and Harlem Gas-light Companies for lighting the upper districts be rejected, upon the ground of informality, and that the bid of the Mutual Gas-light Company be also rejected for the interests of the City. This resolution called forth an animated debate.

Controller Green said he understood the informality consisted in the neglect of the companies to furnish securities with their bids.

Commissioner Van Nort said that the ordinance provides that the securities shall accompany the bids, and that proposals must be put in accordance with the form of the contracts agreed upon.

Mr. Wakeman, of the Harlem Gas Company, announced that he was ready to rectify the error. He added that there was no competition in his district, as the gas there was supplied by his company exclusively.

Controller Green—I believe another gas company has been formed in your district, and when their works are completed they can compete.

Mr. Wakeman replied that the Union Gas Company had been organized in his district, and that their works are located at the foot of Ninety-eighth street.

Commodore Garrison, of the Mutual Gas-light Company, here stepped forward, and asked whether any bid of his company would be received and entertained.

Controller Green—Yes, Sir; any bid the company might send in would be considered.

Commodore Garrison—It appears to me not. It appears to me that if we bid even $5 lower than others we would be ruled out.

Controller Green—We propose that the bids shall be governed by existing necessities.

Commodore Garrison—As I understand the matter, under no circumstances could we comply with what is asked of us. We have not been given sufficient time to make our connections with the lamps on the line of our mains, and are expected to furnish gas immediately after the contract has been awarded. I think we should be allowed time to put us in a position to compete, with some chance of receiving the contract if our bid is the lowest. No company except those now lighting the lamps can compete for the contracts under the existing specifications.

Commissioner Van Nort—Would you make the connections at your expense?

Commodore Garrison—We propose to do all that other companies do or may agree to do. But it is folly for us to come here with bids when no time is given to us to make the connections. Our bid is $2 per lamp lower than that of the Metropolitan, and every rule of equity demands that we receive the contract for that portion of the district which we propose to light and where our mains are laid. By our opposition as a company we have saved the City hundreds of thousands of dollars in the matter of gas bills, and we should be dealt with equitably now.

Controller Green—What do you propose?

Commodore Garrison—My proposition is this: If we send in proposals to light, say, 100 lamps at $1 less than another company, we should be awarded the contract. I own more gas stock than any man on the globe, and I have been engaged in business for forty years. During all that time the business rule has been to give a contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. A. V. Stout said he could not see why any company should be allowed to charge the City a greater price for gas than ordinary consumers. The Metropolitan was in that position. It charged more for gas furnished to the City, which was a wholesale consumer, than to private parties. The Mutual Company had saved the City a very large amount by their opposition, and they were laying new mains, and deserved some consideration from the City.

Mayor Havemeyer said the whole question was in a nutshell. A great deal of explanation had been made, but in his view the whole matter was very simple. They had received bids to supply one of the upper districts with gas from the Metropolitan and Mutual Gas-light Companies. The Mutual Gas-light Company proposed to light the lamps on the line of their mains at $35, the Metropolitan offered to light all the lamps in the district at $37 per lamp, and any separate portion of the district at $37 per lamp. If the contract for all the lamps were awarded to the Metropolitan at $37 for each lamp, it would, as he was informed, effect a saving of $5,000 in the aggregate price of gas for that district. But if the bids of both companies were rejected, they might ask $75 per lamp, and the City would have, perhaps, to give it. He thought that both proposals had better be accepted.

Commissioner Van Nort said:—There are some informalities in the way.

Mayor Havemeyer replied that he did not mind informalities where the interests of the City were concerned. In former times it cost only $11 50 to light each oil-lamp in this City, and when the gas-mains were laid, it cost only $15 to supply each lamp with gas.

Mr. A. V. Stout—That was in the days when we were much younger, Mr. Mayor, but you know we don't use oil-lamps in our houses now.

The Controller then reviewed the subject, and said he considered the views of the Mayor met the question.

Commissioner Van Nort moved that the proposals of the three companies be laid over, and the motion was carried, after which the commission adjourned.

ANOTHER NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENT TO SING SING.

James Short, one of a gang of notorious burglars, known among his companions as "Shorty," and who, it will be remembered, was arrested and indicted under the alias of Henry Wiley, with "Mart" and "Wes." Allen, for the Mercer street burglary, and discharged a short time since, the evidence being insufficient to convict him, was again brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with burglary in the first degree. The evidence showed that the bakery of Edward S. Brown, at No. 201 East Ninth street, was entered on the morning of the 7th of December, and an overcoat, a revolver, and $1 45 in money stolen therefrom. The safe was operated on, but had not been opened. John Seevel, a private watchman, saw Short with three other men in the neighborhood of Brown's store on the morning of the burglary. They were acting in a suspicious manner, and were closely watched by the watchman, who saw Short place a chisel and some skeleton keys in a decayed tree on Eighth street. Seevel followed the men, and at Tompkins Market saw Short place something behind a pillar. Shortly afterward a man named Murray found a revolver, which was identified by Brown as his property, where Short had been seen to stoop. The watchmen pursued the men, who ran off. Short, however, was captured by an officer. The prisoner, with a confederate, had been seen by Brown taking observations of the store several days previous to the burglary. Short was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for fifteen years.

MEETING OF TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The delegates elected at the recent primary election to form the Tammany General Committee for 1874 will meet this evening in Tammany Hall for the purpose of organizing for the year, and to take action on such other matters as may come before the committee, many of which matters have an important bearing in relation to the harmony of the Tammany Democracy in several of the Assembly Districts. The new committee will be called to order by Hon. John W. Chanler, Chairman of the Committee for 1873.

There will be contesting delegations from the Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, and also from the Twenty-third Ward, which comprises Morrisania.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

John Sweeney, eight years of age, was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for examination, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit fifty cent stamp on a man named Kahool. The examination developed the fact that the little prisoner had been used as a tool by one of his companions. He was, therefore, discharged.... William Robinson, one of the parties concerned in the Geneva watch-swindling concern of J. Wright & Co., the particulars of which were published in THE TIMES of Tuesday, waived examination yesterday before Commissioner Davenport, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury....In the matter of Joab Lawrence, which came up before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, upon a writ of habeas corpus, District Attorney Phelps made a return to the effect that Sheriff Conner held Lawrence under an extradition warrant from Gov. Dix. The argument in the case was adjourned to Saturday, to allow Mr. W. O. Bartlett, counsel for Lawrence, to either traverse or demur to the return made by the District Attorney.

TAMMANY AND THE JUDGES.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE EXERCISED IN OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The clerks and officers of the various courts are somewhat anxious at present as to their tenure of office, and the question as to whether or not a man's political faith is to be regarded as his chief recommendation for appointment to such places excites much interest among other people. John Morrissey, John Kelly, and the rest of the Tammany Committee on Organization have had a potent influence in the appointments made in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices, and the recent correspondence between Feodore Mierson and Recorder Hackett proves that they also aim to bring such of the Judges as they can influence under party control. Lawyers generally are of the opinion that the political element should be rigidly excluded from the halls of justice. Peculiar talents for court duties and exceptionally good characters should be the recommendations for persons who fill these offices, it is believed, and they should be left entirely unbiased in their action by political considerations. The case of Genet was cited by one gentleman as a forcible example of how an officer of the law, for political reasons, allowed an important prisoner to run loosely guarded around the City, and escape, instead of locking him up in the City Prison as he was directed to do by the court. Clerks and officers charged with the faithful and prompt execution of the laws, it is urged, if their appointment is due to a political committee, might regard the good opinion of their political friends as of more importance than that of the Judges. Concerning the probable action of the latter nothing deemed trustworthy could be ascertained yesterday newer than has been published. They will probably decide upon a line of conduct before the close of the week. Many of the Democratic Judges, it is believed, will resist any effort at political interference in the distribution of the patronage in their gift, but there are some who it is thought will be subservient to the wishes of the Tammany leaders. The appointment of clerks and officers of the Supreme Court is made by the County Clerk. The offices and the salaries per annum are as follows: Equity Clerk and Law Clerk, each $3,500; six Clerks, one for General Term, Special Term, Chambers, Circuit Part I., Circuit Part II., and Circuit Part III., each $2,000; two Recording Clerks, each $750; four stenographers, each $2,500; crier, $2,500; one attendant, $1,500, and twenty-four attendants at $1,200 each.

The officers of the Superior and Marine Courts, Court of Common Pleas, and all of those of the Court of General Sessions, except the Deputy Clerk, are subject entirely to the appointment of the Judges.

The list of officers of the Superior Court, and the salaries of the officials, are as follows:

Chief Clerk, $6,000; Deputy Clerk, $5,000; thirteen Assistant Clerks at $2,500 each; one Assistant Clerk at $1,000, and twenty officers at $1,200 each.

In the Court of Common Pleas there are a Chief Clerk at a salary of $6,000 per annum; a Deputy Clerk at $5,000; thirteen Assistant Clerks at $2,500 each; one Assistant Clerk at $1,200; a crier at $2,500, three stenographers at $2,500 each; twenty officers at $1,200 each.

In the Marine Court there are a Chief Clerk at $4,000 per annum; a Deputy Clerk at $3,500; an Assistant Clerk at $3,000; Clerk to Part I. at $3,000; Clerks to Parts II., III., and IV. at $2,500 each; General Chambers and Docket Clerks at $2,500 each; First and Second Engrossing Clerks, one Calendar and one Order Clerk, at $2,500 each; searcher, $1,500; four stenographers, at $2,500 each; interpreter and assistant interpreter, at $1,500 each, and twenty-four attendants, at $1,200 each.

The force employed in the Court of General Sessions comprises a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $4,000 per annum; Deputy Clerk at $3,000; stenographer at $2,500; interpreter at $3,500, and thirty-four attendants at $1,200.

The employes of the Recorder's office are two clerks at $1,000 each per year, and a messenger at $520. The Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and his Deputy serve in the same capacity in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is presided over by the Supreme Court Justices. They are paid $2,000 cash for the extra service. The Chief Clerk is appointed by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, and he appoints his Deputy.

In the courts mentioned, with the exception of the Court of General Sessions, a large number of changes are looked for. The officials of the General Sessions, it is believed, will be retained. Many of the present incumbents of court offices have grown gray in the service, and were retained during the Ring régime, simply because the Ring had no friends who were competent by knowledge and experience to fill the places. Some of these old and tried officers are now almost indispensable, and both Judges and lawyers would suffer serious interruption to their business if they were replaced by new and untried men, more especially if the appointments were made at the dictation of politicians.

The removal of Richard C. Beamish, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Chambers, by the County Clerk, was a fruitful subject of comment among lawyers yesterday, and it was thought that it was very doubtful as to whether the office could be occupied by one more competent to fulfill its requirements. The probable retention of E. H. Kent as Supreme Court Equity Clerk, as well as that of a number of the old employes of that court, was generally well received, but the proposed removal of Alexander V. Davidson, Chief Clerk of the Marine Court, seems to meet with a strong opposition in many quarters, he being considered a capable and efficient officer.

By chapter 453 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York," passed May 9, 1873, it was enacted in section 3 that:

"The several officers and attendants of said court may be removed by the court at pleasure, and every vacancy by removal or otherwise shall be filled by the nomination of the court, approved and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors of the County."

The Board of Supervisors have the confirmation of the principal appointments to be made in the Marine Court, and a majority of them, it is said, are opposed to the only candidate mentioned—Maurice J. Power, a member of the Tammany General Committee. The Supervisors, including several of the Democratic members of the board, believe, with the intelligent masses of the community, that the appointments of the court officials should not be subject to the wishes of the Tammany Committee on Organization, and it is believed that the candidate of that committee (Power) will not be confirmed.

The Justices of the Marine Court who it is believed will be favorable to the appointment of Power are Justices Joachimsen, Gross, and McAdams. Justices Spaulding and Shea will certainly oppose the appointment, it is said, and Justice Alker is thought to be also opposed to any political interference in the government of the court.

Justices Joachimsen and Gross are willing to comply with the wishes of the Tammany Committee, it is alleged, because they are desirous of a renomination by the Tammany Party, their term of office lasting only two years more, while their associate Justices have six years to serve.

The action of the Justices of this court, and that of the Board of Supervisors, may occasion a similar complication in the selection of officials in the Marine Court to that created when the Supervisors, acting as Aldermen, opposed the Mayor in his choice of Police Magistrates and other officers.

It is a difficult matter, from the information now at command, to predict what will be the action of the Justices of other courts mentioned, but there seemed to be a general impression abroad yesterday that no material changes in the official composition of those courts would be made. As the Justices referred to, with the exception of Recorder Hackett, have given no public expression of opinion on the subject, there is nothing left for those most interested but to conjecture what will be done in the matter.

HOW EX-ALDERMAN MOORE PAID HIS ASSESSMENT.

Besides the ordinary method of resorting to the courts for the vacation of assessments on purely technical grounds, it seems that Tammany politicians, when the Ring thieves were in power, found it easier and cheaper to have their assessments vacated by an act of the Legislature. The following is a case in point: An assessment of $4,000 was laid in 1869 on No. 7 Morris street, the property of John Moore, who was then an Alderman of the City. This assessment was for the opening of Church street, and it is not at all likely that the then assessors placed an exorbitant sum on the property of one of the City Fathers. Moore, however, thought it would be a good thing to get the City to pay this little amount, and he accordingly had a clause inserted in the tax levy of 1869, passed May 12, as follows:

"Errors and delinquencies, $3,800, and the Controller is authorized to remit the erroneous assessments imposed on the property of John Moore, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Controller Connolly thought it necessary to remit the whole amount, and accordingly on the 9th June, 1869, sent a check to the Collector of Assessments for $3,800. The Collector's accounts show that the whole amount of $4,000 was paid by the City, but it is probable that this is a mistake, and that Moore condescended to pay $200, or five per cent. of the whole amount of his assessment.

THE PROPOSALS FOR CITY STOCKS.

No awards of consolidated City stock, for which proposals were received on Tuesday, have yet been made by the Controller. The amount bid for was $2,000,000, mainly at par, and offers are being made for the remaining $2,000,000. The stock is to be issued to redeem City bonds maturing Jan. 13.

THE JEFFERSON MARKET COURT-HOUSE.

Of the appropriation for building the Jefferson Market Court-house it is said that $300,000 remain unexpended. The injunction, however, restraining the new Commissioners from proceeding with the work has not been dissolved, but it is said that the person who obtained it has consented to have it vacated so as to enable them to complete the building.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOMERVILLE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS FROM EARLY LIFE TO OLD AGE, of Mary Somerville, with selections from her correspondence. By her daughter, MARTHA SOMERVILLE. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

There is a gentle but irresistible charm pervading this volume, which gives it a place entirely its own in what may be styled the personal literature of the time. The spirit of self-assertion and dogmatism is so invariably associated with the consciousness of superior knowledge in the studies in which Mrs. Somerville achieved such high distinction, that these *Recollections* are taken up with the full expectation of finding in them numerous incidents which shall betray traces of masculinity; but instead of this we have the picture of a thoroughly feminine woman; a devoted and affectionate wife; an indulgent, sympathizing, faithful, and laborious mother; as a scientist more jealous of the fame of others than she was of her own; modest and unpretending to excess as regarded her own acquirements; never allowing her favorite study, mathematics, to check her enjoyment of the pleasures of society, or what was more important still, to interrupt her sympathy with the beautiful in nature, or to chill that fervor of religious feeling which sustained her in trial and affliction in her younger years, and which made the end of her long life as gentle and as peaceful as the close of a Summer day. Such simplicity, freshness, truthfulness, and earnest religious spirit, conjoined with such thorough acquirements, give the best proof possible that cultivation of the intellect does not necessarily imply dwarfing of the sympathies and neglect of the finer part of one's nature. In this respect *Mrs. Somerville's Recollections* are in striking contrast with the *Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.* The short interval between the appearance of the two volumes inevitably forces a comparison of one with the other, and the sense of relief with which every reader must turn from the record of the barren, cheerless life of the defiant infidel philosopher to the story of the hopeful and inspiring career of this humble Christian woman of science, dispenses with the necessity of argument, and carries with it its own moral.

Mrs. Somerville was the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, an Admiral in the British Navy, who distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Camperdown. Her mother was the daughter of Samuel Charters, Solicitor of Customs for Scotland. Young Fairfax, at the time of his marriage a Lieutenant, was in 1780 exchanged out of a French prison and ordered on the North American station, and as his wife knew that her husband would be absent for several years, she accompanied him to London, though so near her confinement that she had just time to arrive at the manse of Jedburg, her sister, Martha Somerville's, house, where, on Dec. 26, 1780, Mary Fairfax was born. Mrs. Fairfax was dangerously ill, and Mrs. Somerville took entire charge of the infant until a nurse could be found. A son of this Mrs. Somerville was Miss Fairfax's second husband, and it was certainly a curious coincidence that she should thus have been born in the house of her future husband, and that his mother should have nursed her. Miss Fairfax's early years were spent in the town of Burntisland, a small, quiet seaport, with little or no commerce, on the coast of Fife, immediately opposite Edinburgh. The manners and customs of the people were quite primitive, as is abundantly shown by the traits which Mrs. Somerville very quaintly describes in the earlier passages of her autobiography. She tells us, for instance, that "penny weddings" were by no means uncommon in her young days. When a very poor couple were going to be married, the best man, and even the bridegroom himself, went from house to house asking for small sums to enable them to have a wedding supper and pay the town fiddler for a dance; any one was admitted who paid a penny. She recollects the prisoners in Tolbooth letting down bags from the prison windows begging for charity. "Licensed beggars, called 'gaberlunzie men,' were still common. They wore a blue coat, with a tin badge, and wandered about the country, knew all that was going on, and were always welcome at the farm-houses, where the gude wife liked to have a crack (gossip) with the blue coat, and, in return for his news, gave him dinner or supper as might be. There was another species of beggar of yet higher antiquity. If a man were a cripple and poor, his relations put him in a hand-barrow, and wheeled him to their next neighbor's door and left him there. Some one came out, gave him oat-cake or peasemeal bannock, and then wheeled him to the next door; and in this way, going from house to house, he obtained a fair livelihood."

These, and numerous other touches descriptive of characteristics of Scottish life, now quite extinct, connect Mrs. Somerville so effectively with the last century as to make it seem as though she were giving incidents in the life of her ancestors, rather than of her own youth. Of her mother she speaks with affection, although she insisted upon her committing to memory the Catechism of the Kirk of Scotland, a task all the more disagreeable to her because she had a very bad memory, and moreover, could not understand a word of her lesson. Until she was eight or nine years old, her mind developed much after its own bent. The *Arabian Nights*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and *Pilgrim's Progress*, furnished her amusement in the way of reading, but her father, on returning home from a long cruise, found that she read with such a strong Scottish accent, and that she was in general "such a savage," that he made her read aloud to him every morning after breakfast a chapter in the Bible and a paper from the *Spectator*, a task which gave her such a strong distaste for the last-named work that she never opened it afterward. Hume's *History of England* was also a "real penance" to her. Finally, her father decided that she must go to school if only to learn "how to write and to keep accounts," and at ten years of age she was accordingly sent to a boarding-school kept by a Miss Primrose, at Musselburg, where we are not at all surprised to learn that she was "utterly wretched" when we read of the physical training and mental discipline to which she was subjected. "A few days after my arrival," she writes, "although perfectly straight and well made, I was inclosed in stiff stays, with a steel busk in front, while, above my frock, bands drew my shoulders back till the shoulder-blades met. Then a steel rod, with a semicircle which went under the chin, was clasped to the steel busk in my stays. In this constrained state I and most of the younger girls had to prepare our lessons. The chief thing I had to do was to learn by heart a page of Johnson's Dictionary, not only to spell the words, give their parts of speech and meaning, but as an exercise of memory to remember their order of succession. Besides I had to learn the first principles of writing, and the rudiments of French and English grammar." It speaks well for the natural vivacity of the girl, that a twelvemonth of this training left her some life. Upon returning home, in her eleventh year, she was like a wild animal let out of a cage. Her parents found that she had profited so little by her schooling that she could neither frame a proper answer nor spell the words in the reply she was called on to write to a note from a neighbor, and she was allowed to spend her time as she could in roaming around the country. She spent hours on the sands, looking at the star-fish and sea-urchins, and making collections of shells. In bad weather she would have been in misery had it not been for a copy of Shakespeare which she found in the house. Her aunt, however, disapproved of her giving so much time to reading, and under her advice she was sent to the village school to learn plain needle-work. Still her passion for books did not forsake her, and, so far as she could, she followed a course of history recommended in Chapone's *Letters to Young Women.* Her memory for dates, however, was still defective, but the natural turn of her mind was indicated by the fact that she never forgot mathematical formulas. Fortunately, two small globes made a part of the household furniture, and Mrs. Fairfax allowed Mary to learn their use from the village schoolmaster, who came to teach her for a few weeks in the Winter evenings. Her bedroom had a window to the south, and a small closet near had one to the north, and at these she spent many hours studying the stars by the aid of the celestial globe. When Miss Fairfax was about thirteen her mother took a small apartment in Edinburgh for the Winter, and she was sent to a writing school, where some of the defects of her earlier education were repaired. On returning to Burntisland she spent four or five hours a day at the piano, and also taught herself Latin enough to read Cæsar's *Commentaries.* That Summer she visited her aunt, at Jedburg, and for the first time met her uncle, Dr. Somerville. She confided to him the fact that she had been trying to learn Latin, and to her delight he proved a sympathizing, encouraging friend—the very first of all her relatives who had not done all in their power to repress her passion for books and study, as something altogether unbecoming a young lady. He assured her that many women—some of them of the highest rank in England—had been accomplished scholars, and at his invitation she spent an hour or two with him every morning in reading Virgil. Her aunt, too, was a charming companion—witty, lively, and full of anecdote—and as her cousins had been instructed by David Brewster, son of the village schoolmaster, and afterward the distinguished Sir David, she found herself in congenial and delightful society. A visit to her uncle, Sir Wm. Charters, in Edinburgh, followed. He, as well as Admiral Fairfax, were violent Tories, and dissensions, even in families, then ran high. One day Miss Fairfax expressed her preference for the short hair of the Liberals as more becoming than the queue of the Tories. "By —," exclaimed the Admiral, "when a man cuts off his queue the head should go with it." With feminine naïveté, the autobiographer adds, "the unjust and exaggerated abuse of the Liberal Party made me a Liberal." "From my earliest years," she adds, "my mind revolts against oppression and tyranny, and I resented the injustice of the world in denying all those privileges of education to my sex which were so lavishly bestowed on men. My liberal opinions, both in religion and politics, have remained unchanged (or, rather, have advanced) throughout my life, but I have never been a republican. I have always considered a highly-educated aristocracy essential, not only for government but for the refinement of a people."

After a Winter in Edinburgh Miss Fairfax returned to Burntisland, and, singularly enough, she found in that quiet town, and in a magazine of fashions, the introduction to the great study of her life. One evening while she was at a party a Miss Ogilvie invited her to her house to see some fancy work on which she was engaged. Mrs. Somerville says:

> "I went next day, and after admiring her work and being told how it was done, she showed me a monthly magazine with colored plates of ladies' dresses, charades, and puzzles. At the end of a page I read what appeared to me to be simply an arithmetical question; but on turning the page I was surprised to see strange-looking lines mixed with letters, chiefly X's and Y's, and asked, 'What is that?' 'Oh,' said Miss Ogilvie, 'it is a kind of arithmetic; they call it algebra, but I can tell you nothing about it.' And we talked about other things; but on going home I thought I would look if any of our books could tell me what was meant by algebra."

Various vain attempts followed to get text books which should open to her the mysteries of algebra and of geometry, but finally a Mr. Craw, tutor to her youngest brother, Henry, brought her from Edinburgh a copy of *Euclid* and of Bonnycastle's *Algebra,* and although a poor mathematician himself, started her on the right road, by hearing her demonstrate a few propositions in the first book of *Esuclid.* Mr. Somerville adds:

> "Before I began to read algebra, I found it necessary to study arithmetic again, having forgotten much of it. I never was expert at addition, for, in summing up a long column of pounds, shillings, and pence, in the family account book, it seldom came out twice the same way. In after life I, of course, used logarithms for the higher branches of science. I had to take part in the household affairs, and to make and mend my own clothes. I rose early, played on the piano, and painted during the time I could spare in the daylight hours, but I sat up very late reading *Euclid.* The servants, however, told my mother 'It was no wonder the stock of candles was soon exhausted, for Miss Mary sat up reading till a very late hour,' whereupon an order was given to take away my candle as soon as I was in bed. I had, however, gone through the first six books of *Euclid*, and now I was thrown on my memory, which I exercised by beginning at the first book, and demonstrating in my mind a certain number of problems every night, till I could nearly go through the whole. My father came home for a short time, and, somehow or other, finding out what I was about, said to my mother, 'Peg, we must put a stop to this, or we shall have Mary in a strait jacket one of these days. There was X., who went raving mad about the longitude!'"

And here were the first beginnings of those studies which gave to the world the famous treatise upon the *Mécanique Céleste,* and thence branched out into investigations in the physical sciences, which secured her the intimate friendship of very many of the distinguished men and women of her time, and the prompt and cordial recognition of nearly all the foreign learned societies. A year or two of social life, in which her studies were courageously pursued, bring us to the year 1804, when Miss Fairfax was married to her cousin, Mr. Samuel Greig, Commissioner of the Russian Navy and Russian Consul for Britain. She was at this time so extremely pretty that her beauty won for her the title of the "Rose of Jedburg." Of a graceful figure, below the middle size, her small head well set on her shoulders, a beautiful complexion, bright intelligent eyes, and a profusion of soft brown hair, she was so attractive personally that it is not strange her cousin should have wooed her; but how he happened to win her is left a mystery. Indeed, the cold and curt reference which the autobiography makes to this passage in Mrs. Somerville's life proves that it was one which afforded her little pleasure in the retrospect. It is impossible to tell how many hours and days of cold, unsympathizing life may be summed up in this paragraph:

> "My husband had taken me to his bachelor's house in London, which was exceedingly small and ill ventilated. I had a key of the neighboring square, where I used to walk. I was alone the whole of the day, so I continued my mathematical and other pursuits, but under great disadvantages; for although my husband did not prevent me from studying, I met with no sympathy whatever from him, as he had a very low opinion of the capacity of my sex, and had neither knowledge of nor interest in science of any kind. I took lessons in French, and learnt to speak it so as to be understood. I had no carriage, so went to the nearest church; but, accustomed to our Scotch Kirk, I never could sympathize with the coldness and formality of the service of the Church of England. However, I thought it my duty to go to church and join where I could in prayer with the congregation."

After three years of married life, Mrs. Greig was left a widow with two boys, one of whom died in infancy. Although she was in poor health, she at once resumed her mathematical studies, deriving substantial assistance from Mr. Wallace, afterward elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh; then mathematical teacher in the military college at Marlow, and editor of a journal published there. The solution of a prize problem published in this journal, which brought Mrs. Greig a silver medal, filled her with delight and gave her new zest in her studies much to the disgust of some of the members of her own family, who expected her to entertain and keep a gay house for them; but she says: "In that they were disappointed. As I was quite independent, I did not care for their criticism;" and she proceeded to go through a regular course of mathematical and astronomical science, aided by quite a library of works which she had procured through Prof. Wallace's suggestion. She was now thirty-three years old. Lord Brougham, Sydney Smith, and others almost as distinguished, were within the circle of her acquaintances, and the *Edinburgh Review* was in its most brilliant period, doing splendid service for liberal principles with which, as we have seen, Mrs. Somerville always sympathized. Prof. Playfair, too, was then one of her intimate friends. He was a man, she tells us, of the most varied accomplishments as well as of the highest scientific distinction. When she first knew him he was "an elderly man, by no means good-looking, but with a benevolent expression, somewhat concealed by the large spectacles he always wore. His manner was gravely cheerful; he was perfectly amiable, and was both respected and loved, but he could be a severe though just critic. He liked female society, and, philosopher as he was, marked attention from the sex obviously flattered him."

This incident regarding him is worth quoting for the benefit of students generally:

> "He knew that I was reading the *Mécanique Céleste*, and asked me how I got on? I told him that I was stopped short by a difficulty now and then, but I persevered till I got over it. He said, 'You would do better to read on for a few pages and return to it again; it will then no longer seem so difficult.' I invariably followed his advice and with much success."

To assure herself that she had been pursuing her mathematical studies properly, by the advice of Prof. Wallace she began to read with his brother, who was a respectable mathematician, the *Mécanique Céleste*, but she soon found that she knew more about it than he did, and just then (1812) her mathematical studies suffered an interruption, in her marriage to her cousin, William Somerville, the son of that uncle who had, earlier in life, given her such warm encouragement in her classical studies. This union brought to Mrs. Somerville all that confidence and affection, as well as that sympathy in her intellectual pursuits, which she so much needed, and his death in Florence in 1860, after only three days' illness, overwhelmed her with grief. Still, their union of nearly half a century covered that period of Mrs. Somerville's life when she reached the highest distinction, and when her reputation as a mathematician secured her spontaneous expressions of respect and esteem from the scientific men not only of England but of the Continent. Very much of her time during the last half of her life was spent in France and Italy. Everywhere she was a prominent figure, and often the centre of a circle of those distinguished in other walks of life, who sought opportunities to do her honor. Her autobiography abounds with the happiest possible characterizations of those with whom she thus came in contact. Wollaston is described as "gentlemanly, a cheerful companion, and a philosopher; of agreeable appearance, having a remarkably fine intellectual head." Babbage is spoken of as "most amiable and patient," "a man of transcendent intellect, unconquerable perseverance, and extensive knowledge on many subjects, besides being a first-rate mathematician." Ugo Foscolo, the poet, was one of a party at which Mrs. Somerville was present in London. He was extremely excitable and irritable, and when some one spoke of a translation of Dante as being perfect, "Impossible," shouted Foscolo, starting up in great excitement, at the same time tossing his cup full of coffee into the air, cup and all, regardless of the china and the ladies' dresses. Arago, Herschel, Quetelet, Lafayette, Lord Brougham, La Place, Poisson, Biot, Gay Lussac, Milne, Edwards, Airy, are but a few of those, distinguished in science and literature, with whom Mrs. Somerville was thrown in contact, and of whom we have most delightful reminiscences. Nor does she fail to do honor to our own countrymen who were colaborers with her in the physical sciences. Of Prof. Dana and the Sillimans she speaks with great cordiality and respect. She met Mr. Fenimore Cooper, with his wife and daughter, in Paris, at a reception given by Mme. De Rumford. "I found him," she writes, "extremely amiable and agreeable, which surprised me, for when I knew him in England he was so touchy that it was difficult to converse with him without giving him offense. He was introduced to Sir Walter Scott by Sir James Mackintosh, who said, in presenting him, 'Mr. Cooper, allow me to introduce you to your great forefather in the art of fiction.' 'Sir,' said Cooper, with great asperity, 'I have no forefather.' Now, though his manners were rough, they were quite changed." It is with no little mortification, however, that Americans will read the following incident, which actually records the only incident of gratuitous rudeness toward herself personally which Mrs. Somerville mentions. She writes:

> "While living in Florence, many years after, an American friend invited me to an evening party to meet an American authoress who wished particularly to make my acquaintance. I accordingly went there on the evening in question, and my friends, after receiving me with their accustomed cordiality, presented me to the lady, and placed me beside her to give me an opportunity of conversing with her. I addressed her several times, and made various attempts to enter into conversation, but only received very dry answers in reply. At last she fairly turned her back upon me, and became engrossed with a lady who sat on her other side, upon which I got up and left her, and never saw her again."

From one who was present on this occasion we have the name of the authoress who put this affront upon Mrs. Somerville, but as she has withheld it we shall be pardoned for imitating her charitable reticence.

Throughout this autobiography, the daughter who edits it supplements it, and maintains the connection between detached parts of the narrative with notes. While all readers will be grateful for these, they will observe with jealousy the indications that the editor has here and there omitted passages from what Mrs. Somerville had written, possibly from the fear of verging too closely on what might be regarded as personal or gossipy. It is ungracious, however, to criticise these recollections on the score of brevity. No volume published during the last few years gives us so many and such characteristic reminiscences about so large a number of eminent men in so brief a space, and those that we have are so admirably told that it is but natural to regret the loss of any that may have been omitted.

Mrs. Somerville died on the 29th of November, 1872, and her remains were buried in the English Campo Santo of Naples. It seems as if one whose life was so pure, so cheerful, and so serene, could find no fitter resting-place than under the gentle skies of Italy, and those who read these recollections will come to feel that personal affection for her which must make them grateful that her mind remained unimpaired to the last, and that she was able to find amusement and delight in the very studies which she had pursued with such intense earnestness through so many years. The pathetic sentences with which she closes the sketch of her life sum up her faith and most fittingly close this sketch: "The Blue Peter has been long flying at my foremast, and now that I am in my ninety-second year I must soon expect the signal for sailing. It is a solemn voyage, but it does not disturb my tranquillity. Deeply sensible of my utter unworthiness, and profoundly grateful for the innumerable blessings I have received, I trust in the infinite mercy of my Almighty Creator. I have every reason to be thankful that my intellect is still unimpaired, and, although my strength is weakness, my daughters support my tottering steps, and, by incessant care and help, make the infirmities of age so light to me that I am perfectly happy."

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH. A Treatise of Her Origin and Life. By Archpriest BASAROFF. Translated by Rev. N. BJERRING, Priest of the Orthodox Eastern Church. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1874.

THE GREEK CATHOLIC FAITH. A Homily. By ANATOLIUS, Bishop of Mohilew and Mstislaw. Translated by NICHOLAS BJERRING, Priest of the Greek Catholic Church. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1873.

There are two parties who pronounce an equal degree of anxiety to see consummated the union of Christendom. But they are far as the poles asunder, and if the wishes of both were realized, the whole force of the Christian Churches would be concentrated in two points, far removed from each other, and without any connecting link whatever. As representatives of these two parties, we may take, on one hand, the school which produced the Evangelical Alliance, and on the other, the strictest adherents of the Anglican Church. Although one of the first fruits of the recent meeting of the former party was a schism in the Protestant Episcopal communion, and dire discord in a section of the English Church, and although at that meeting certain divisions of professing Christians were formally and deliberately excommunicated, we are justified in the statement that one object which they say lies closest to the hearts of the most zealous members of the Evangelical party, is a more intimate Christian unity. So, too, the same object is looked for, and prayed for from day to day by the most active portion of the Church of England. But whereas one side looks for unity among the sects, and in what is known as the "Low Church," and utterly ignores Catholicism, whether it be Anglican, Greek, or Roman, so the other side looks for unity in Catholicism only, and as completely excludes from all thought the claims of the Evangelical side to recognition.

These movements have for some time stimulated inquiry into the character of the region whither each party was directing itself. On the Evangelical side there has been less reason for misconception, since the views of the several sections are, in a Protestant country, more generally understood; or, what is as much to the purpose, people think that they understand them. But on the other side there is more uncertainty, and consequently more interest and inquiry. It is generally felt among Anglican churchmen that if a union of the three branches of Catholicism can be effected at all it must be through the Greek Church. The reasons for this are well defined and substantial, but there is no occasion to enumerate any of them here. The fact itself naturally leads us to inquire what are the tenets of the Greek Church which approximate to those of the English division, and thereby justify the hopes of the Anglican Church Union Society? The answer to this is, it must be admitted, very little understood by the public. There are many people in this City who have repeatedly attended the services in the Russian Church, as they are presided over by the able translator of the book before us, and who may have expressed their sympathies with the Eastern communion, but to whom the details of its doctrines are still unknown. Hence the opportuneness of a little treatise like that of Archpriest Basaroff. It is not a catechism, nor a mere enumeration of points of doctrine. It must not be understood as such. The purport of the work is well described in the title. It is a sketch of the origin and history of the Church, and a descriptive narrative of the practical working of the Church at the present day in Russia; which, while comprising much interesting detail of the customs of the people, displays incidentally many important doctrinal features.

The history of the Roman division of Catholicism is a history of changes, innovations, and new doctrines down even to the present generation. No amount of argument can destroy that fact. But the Eastern branch of the Church has retained its primitive forms very thoroughly, and in spite of the repeated persecution and propagandism of the Jesuits. This attaches a new interest to the subject, and enables us to obtain more clearly than in any other section of Christendom an idea of what the primitive Eastern Church was. Thus an hour may be spent very agreeably with the Archpriest Basaroff, who gives us an insight into both the teachings of the Church and their effects upon the people in regard to many important points, especially baptism, and the ceremonies attendant upon the birth and naming of a child, the holy sacrament, and matrimony.

The homily is distinctive in character, and more precise upon points of belief. A careful comparison of these with the accepted faith of the adherents of that section of the Anglican communion which does not belong to the Evangelical party will show very little difference—none at all that is very material. And although Bishop Anatolius has avoided features which, although apparently but minor differences, have up to the present time offered the greatest obstacles to union, he is careful to establish every expression of belief by reference to that portion of the Scripture upon which it is founded. The work may thus be made an instructive study. Persons who are opposed altogether to the teachings of the Catholic Churches—and we use the term "Catholic" here in its ordinary, not its accurate, interpretation—will not probably be convinced. That is not the object of the homily. Propagandism is an essential feature of the Roman Church; it is quite as essentially not a feature of the Greek Church. These pamphlets, therefore, may safely be perused by the most timid of Protestants, who need not fear being seduced through persuasive arguments. There is nothing of the kind; but only a plain outline, very limited and void of detail, which, however, serves to throw some light where it is needed on the doctrines of a communion whose teachings are not generally understood. For this reason simply, Mr. Bjerring has done well to introduce the translation to the public, which, in turn, will hardly fail to profit from the result of his labors.

HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. New and revised edition, with the author's latest corrections and additions. Edited by JOHN FOSTER KIRK. In three volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1874.

The announcement of a new edition of Mr. Prescott's standard work would need no further remark if it were not necessary to add a line of commendation for the very excellent manner in which the publishers of this edition have put it before the public. In typography, paper, and all subsidiary details it is one of the handsomest issues that have appeared.

PHILADELPHIA LONGEVITY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the total number of deaths of octogenarians announced in that paper during 1873 was 606, there being 236 men and 370 women, the latter having a majority of 134, and making more than three-fifths of the whole number. The total for 1873 is fifty-three less than that for 1872, and all these statistics show that the women living over eighty years not only outnumbered the men, but they were also the longest lived, there being many more women than men who lived beyond ninety. Of the deaths during 1873, the number at or beyond ninety was 101, (eleven less than during 1872,) of whom twenty-seven were males and seventy-four females. The deaths of seven centenarians were recorded in the *Ledger* during the year, all of them women—Jane Craig, Margaret O'Neil and Catharine Clark, aged 100; Ann Harkins, 101; Mary McBride, 102; Sarah Wilkinson, 103, and Bridget McQuaid, 106. Three of these died during the first half of the year, and of the other four, who died during the last half, we will make brief mention. Bridget McQuaid, aged 106, the oldest person who died during the year, died at her residence, No. 1,737 South Front street, July 17. She was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to this country thirty-two years ago. Ann Harkins, aged 101, who died at No. 1,322 Edgemont street, Oct. 4, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1772, and came to this country in 1857. Margaret O'Neil, who died Aug. 9, at No. 1,233 Crease street, in her 100th year, was born Oct. 30, 1773, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country in 1846. She left nine children, thirty-two grand-children, and nine great grand-children. Catharine Clark, aged 100, died at the home of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," Eighteenth street, near Oxford, Oct. 19. She was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1772, and came to this country in early life.

FRANCE.

BALANCING THE BUDGET—THE MINOR PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.

The difficulties of balancing the budget are now giving a vast amount of trouble, for the deficits which nearly every reflecting person predicted in the estimates made by M. Thiers have become an actuality. A good Tax law, especially when a large revenue has to be obtained, is one of the most difficult things in modern legislation. Yet, strange to say, about eight in every ten persons have an infallible means for raising the revenue, and numberless bizarre systems are presented for the consideration of the Minister of Finance. The budget of the city also shows a deficit of over eighteen millions, which must be made good. One member of the council, who is doubtless a member of the temperance society, proposes to double the *octroi* duties upon wine. This shows how the private passions of men control their judgment. His idea is that fewer people would drink wine, and that those who did would pay double duty, but when told that this would not help make up the deficit he clung to his project on the ground of temperance. Since the fall of the Empire the *octroi* duties (the right of entry into Paris) have been increased thirty-three per cent. Even that increase has rendered cheap wines impossible, and the poor drink a mixture called wine which has no wine in it. Yet with the exception of the alcohol, which forms the basis, there is nothing in the mixture really injurious to health. Still it is not conducive to health, as pure wines most certainly are in this climate. To increase the duties is to cut off the healthiest and most desirable beverage which the working man can have. And it has been found, moreover, that drunkenness increases with the price of wine and the rise of the *octroi* tax. Instead of favoring the cause of temperance all such plans have a contrary effect, as the statistics of the past forty years amply prove, and an excellent source of public revenue is destroyed. Smuggling is encouraged. The use of contraband strong liquors increases. The falsification and counterfeiting of wines becomes a trade. It now costs $14 to bring a cask of wine worth $30 from, say Beaune to Paris, and $16 from Bordeaux. How any man can be so utterly devoid of judgment as to wish to raise these prices is more than I can imagine, but there are four propositions of the sort now before the council, only differing in the amount of the increased *octroi* tax.

TAXING THE MINOR PRESS.

These eighteen millions concern the municipality alone, but the Finance Committee of the Government is at its wit's end to make up its deficit. It has reported in favor of a number of means for raising the sum required, but M. Magne has already pronounced a majority of them impracticable. One of them, repudiated by M. Magne, concerns the press, and is urged upon him for political reasons. The history of *la petite presse* of Paris is curious enough to be given. When the Empire was founded by the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, it found a very stringent press law, made by the Republic of '48. It simply executed this law for some years, until it became strong enough to increase the liberties of the people. A press law was among the first voted, and, although still stringent, according to our ideas, it was yet a step in advance. The new law made a wide distinction between political journals and those which were purely literary. The first were surrounded by a mass of restrictive formalities; the second were free, or nearly so. This law afterward gave rise to the *Petit Journal*, the *Petit Moniteur*, and *La Petite Presse*, small sheets, selling for five centimes, or one sou. Such journals were only prevented from discussing political questions and the acts of the Government, but everything else was within their reach. Owing to the low price these journals soon gained a large sale. In 1868 a further step in advance was made, and the small journals were allowed to ship their packages by railroad instead of by the post. Previously they had been printed at a loss merely for the advertising profits, but with the abolition of the two centimes postage they became paying journals, and their circulation became enormous. There is hardly a chambermaid or coachman in any French city or town who does not read one of these small sheets. The *Petit Journal* sends out daily 350,000 copies, and it pays a larger tax to the Government than any other industry.

OLD MEASURES AND NEW.

This point demands a word. When the Empire fell, the Government of the 4th September issued a decree making the press perfectly free, and abolishing the stamp. But when things became a little settled they had to ask themselves where they were to find the millions which were lost by the abolition of the stamp. They thought of restoring it, but as the stamp tax had an odor of imperialism about it, they sought to solve the difficulty by a euphemism. They put a tax of ten per cent. ad valorem upon paper, with twenty per cent. additional when it was soiled with printers' ink, or when it became a newspaper. This made each sheet pay a tax of 3 centimes, while the imperial *timbre* was only 2 centimes. Naturally, the journals selling for 15 centimes, 3 sous, could stand this tax, but it left the small journals only 2 centimes for profits and expenses. As the *Petit Journal* had then run up to over 400,000 copies daily, it could just get on, (although its proprietor was made bankrupt a few months later,) but wishing to bear its burden of the war tax the little press kept on, although its profits were drawn solely from its *réclames*, which were paid for at an enormous figure. But they got on *taut bien que mal*, and the *Petit Journal* has paid the Treasury a tax of 500,000 francs, or half a million a year. Well, the Finance Committee has reported in favor of withdrawing the right of shipping these journals in bundles to the country, and wishes to make them go by post at two centimes the number. This absorbs just the price of the journal, and, of course, kills it. The larger journals, which have always been jealous of the journals for one sou, uphold this law to the disadvantage of their confreres, for they calculate, and not without reason, that if these small journals were killed their own circulation would increase sufficiently to pay the extra burden put upon themselves. This is very much like killing the goose of the golden eggs, and M. Magne, who is an able financier, says so very plainly. But just here a political consideration comes in. These small journals circulate among the people of the lowest classes, and, in order to please, they are bound to be democratic, if not quite radical. At any rate, they do not please M. De Broglie, either as a Minister or as an Academician, and having the mission to regenerate France, and to elevate the moral tone and the intellect of the people, he thinks that it would be just as well to kill off these small sheets at once. If it can be done by the imposition of an exorbitant tax it saves him a world of trouble. Hence he is bringing a certain amount of pressure to bear upon M. Magne, who, although he has pronounced very strongly against other schemes of equal value, holds his opinion in reserve regarding this tax. To recapitulate, in the case of a newspaper selling for one sou the Government takes all but the equivalent of one mill in English currency, or a little less in reality, the sum left being so small that the proprietor can be said to have nothing at all left.

PRESS POLICY.

These ha'penny journals are a queer lot, taken as a whole, and so intensely French that no comparison can be made with anything in any other country. But they have become a necessity in the country. To cut them off now would be to deprive more than a million—Ah! yes; more than two millions of persons of their sole reading matter. The French mind shoots off like a rocket when left to itself, and one can never be quite sure of the effects of liberty; but my impression is that these small journals would become a great deal better if they were free, or subjected to a fair income tax merely. But there is no solidarity among newspaper men in Paris. If one man is able to build up a journal by ruining two or three others, he is going to do it: and instead of fighting together for the freedom of the press, the privileged and subsidized journals which can stand arbitrary laws, take ground against the freedom of the press precisely because it hurts other papers. The so-called *grand journaux,* which are small affairs in comparison with ours, would be very glad to see the *petite presse* strangled, and hence the liberty of the press does not concern them much at this moment. I said above that these small journals have become a necessity, and I may add that they contain a large amount of valuable information. I rarely read one without learning something which makes me satisfied with the lavish expenditure of one cent. Here is one to-day, for instance, which gives information which I fancy many of my readers will appreciate. How many of them understand the process of electing a Pope?

A FRENCH "CHRONIQUE."

The *Petit Journal* devotes its first page to a *chronique* upon the topic of the day, signed "Thomas Grimm," a *nom de plume* which belongs to the journal. Several writers contribute to this part of the paper, and this signature is therefore collective. The idea was started by "Timothee Trimm," (Léo Lespes,) who was able to write three or four columns a day. But when he quarreled with M. Millard the *chronique* had become a necessity, and as such forty-horse-power writers were not to be found, the signature of "Thomas Grimm" was adopted by the journal, and four or five writers engaged to "rattle around in" the place filled by Lespes, to use the expression of the "Autocrat." But here is a specimen of the *chronique:*

"A dispatch in the *Gazette de Cologne* announces that Pius IX. has just suppressed the formalities which formerly surrounded the election of the Pope, the Chief of Christianity. No one need be told that at the death of a Pope, the Cardinals who are then present in Rome assemble and choose one among their number to fill the chair of Saint Peter. This reunion is called the *conclave, (cum clavis*—under lock and key,) because the Cardinals are carefully locked up until after the proclamation of the name chosen. The regular number of the Cardinals composing the sacred college is seventy, but it is rare that more than sixty are present; many are absent from Rome, and ordinarily the conclave is composed of only forty or forty-five.

Up to this time the traditional formalities in the election of a Pope have been carefully preserved. This is the ceremony of the election of Pius IX., the actual Pope, and which is in conformity with ancient usages: The next morning after the last day of the funeral of Gregory XVI., the 14th of June, 1846, the Cardinals assembled at the Pontifical Palace. On reaching the Pauline Chapel the apostolic bull was read convening the conclave, and the Cardinals took the oath, swearing to elect the most worthy among their number. Then the Cardinals went to their cells, and received the visits of diplomatists, of officials, and of the Roman nobility, with a crowd of distinguished persons. During the night, (toward 11 o'clock,) the signal is given, three times repeated at intervals of half an hour, and all strangers leave the conclave, and the key is turned, leaving on the inside the Cardinals, with their necessary officers, and on the other side the perpetual marshal, or governor of the holy Church, the guardian of the conclave.

Along a vast gallery two rows of cells had been constructed, separated by a corridor for service. Each cell was formed of thin wooden partitions; each Cardinal furnished his own, modestly, in green or violet serge, and placed his arms outside above the door. In conformity with the apostolic constitution these cells must be made of uniform size, and placed upon the same line upon the same floor. Each cell contains a small room for the Cardinal and a retreat for his conclavists and assistants. They have no chimneys, and are warmed from the large hall outside. In Winter all the windows are blocked up, with the exception of a single pane of glass; and in this retreat there is almost entire obscurity. In Summer the windows open upon a court or a garden. Each cell has about forty square yards of space. They are drawn by lot, and it is not rare to find Cardinals of opposite opinion beside each other. Then, owing to the thin partition, great precautions are taken not to be overheard on the other side. In his cell the Cardinal is assisted by a secretary and a gentleman, who are called conclavists. The Cardinals who are Princes are entitled to three. This service obliges the holder to perform the duties of a domestic, which does not prevent young prelates from ardently seeking the position. A Sacristan and Sub-sacristan, a Confessor, a Sacristan of the College, four Masters of Ceremonies, two doctors, two apothecaries, two barbers, with two aids, a mason, a carpenter, and twelve *facchini*—valets dressed in violet costumes—compose the service of the conclave.

When the Cardinals have entered their cells, after being solemnly warned to withdraw if they do not feel strong enough to hold out to the end of the election, all the doors are locked, and the college is *cum clavis*, or in conclave. All the avenues are guarded within and without as far as the Chateau Saint-Auge, and throughout the Via Longata. It is by the towers that food is brought in, and it is by them that communication is held with the Ambassadors without, in presence and with the authorization of the *chefs d'ordre*, placed under the control of the High Cardinal *camerlinque*, who exercises Papal authority during the interim. If a Cardinal is taken sick he can leave the conclave, but cannot enter it again. The apostolic chamber pays all expenses; provides for the Cardinals' tables; gives them service, except when, as is generally the case, they prefer to be served by their own servants. The transport of the dinners forms a long cortége. On arriving at the Vatican each *chef* names his master, and the doors are opened to him, but he is always under guard, and all the articles of food are examined. The guards have the right to open the fowls, the pies, the game, and the fish—all that can contain a secret communication. The glasses and bottles must be transparent. The dishes must have no suspicion of false bottoms. Everything is examined and probed. But in spite of these precautions it is by the aliments that secret notes are obtained, and the dishes have been made to represent a hieroglyphic alphabet. The dessert is, above all, rich in emblems, and the fruits may have a peculiar language. A piece of news was once transmitted in a nut-shell which destroyed the chances of a man who would have been elected, and overturned all the combinations. The French Ambassador is said to have been the author of this manœuvre. It is in the famous Sextine Chapel that the votes are placed after being taken, with a thousand precautions from the Cardinals. Each vote, prepared in advance by the conclavists, contains the name of the candidate and of the voter, with a particular device which is also written upon the outside. The votes of sick candidates are brought by *infirmiers;* the others are delivered in person, and placed in the locked box. In the chapel they are received in the presence of many people, and great care is taken to prevent fraud.

To be elected Pope two-thirds of the votes are necessary. The votes annulled are immediately burned. The conclave must remain under lock and key until an election, and may remain for a long time. When Gregory XVI. was elected the conclave lasted two months and a day. Pius IX. was more quickly elected. The conclave assembled the 11th June, 1846, and its choice was made known two days afterward. In taking away these long details the election of a Pope will probably be rendered easier. However that may be, the recent decision of the Holy Father carries its own lesson, and gives one more proof that movement and progress are the law of every institution created by human society.

It must be confessed, I think, that there is more than a cent's worth of information in the above, and yet it is only about one-fifth of the amount given. But such information, according to the Dukes De Broglie, Magenta, and Decazes, is not such as should be given to the people. What need have they of knowing how a Pope is elected? And, then, the last few words above would seem to throw a doubt upon the divine origin of the ceremonies of electing the successor of St. Peter. For the good of the people, therefore, their cheap journals are now menaced, and if they are not killed it will be solely because M. Magne cannot do without the large annual sums they now pay into the Treasury.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Five gentlemen constitute the Police Commission, two of whom, Messrs. Smith and Charlick, have been the companions of two persons convicted of crime, and from reading your paper the public are given to infer that Messrs. Smith and Charlick are responsible for all that is done in the Police Department; but as it takes three votes to carry any measure, will you please inform the people who the Commissioner is that votes to or gives Messrs. Smith and Charlick the power to run the department. Is Mr. Duryee, Mr. Gardner, or Mr. Russell the Commission? MUNGO.

[We do not know.]

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE "RUM-HOLE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in THE TIMES of this day speaks of "a rum-hole" in this hall of justice. Your correspondent is right. Rum is sold on one floor, and fines imposed on another for drinking it; but inasmuch as the landlord is an influential politician, and gets the place rent free, or nearly so, it must not be expected that any change will soon take place. But it would be nothing more than fair in those in authority to follow the following suggestion: Remove the rum-hole to the top floor, and put the hall of justice on the ground floor, where the rum-hole has been so long. The policemen all think it easier for a drunken man to go down stairs than it is for him to go up stairs. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1874.

THE "EXTRA NUISANCE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Persons residing in the upper part of the City were much delighted with your very opportune remarks upon the "Extra Nuisance." They will be forever indebted if you will inform them how this growing and intolerable evil can be abated. It is a lamentable fact, and one which does not redound much to the credit and efficiency of our Police Department, that within the past five or six consecutive evenings Thirty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, has been subjected to the rough, discordant shouts of two irresponsible young scamps, announcing accidents and casualties which would cause the most hardened among us to shudder. There are, in all conscience, crimes and sensations enough in the daily records of this great City to satisfy the most morbid taste, and we can therefore well afford to dispense with imaginary evils. But when it comes to nightly horrors such as "Terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad!" "Frightful loss of life in West Nineteenth street!" "Terrible assassination of a family in Thirty-second street!" "Loss of a large man-of-war with all on board!" &c., all of which we have had screamed into our ears during the past week, we have a right to demand the interference of the Police, and the summary punishment of the wretched impostors. In our section this extra business is being gradually understood, but in some cases it succeeds in imposing upon the credulous a few copies of the *Evening Mail* at the extra rate, five cents apiece! We, therefore, earnestly hope you will advise such steps as will enable us to get rid of these annoyances. The parties engaged in it are fit subjects for the House of Correction, and if the Police could be persuaded to do their duty, they would soon be accommodated within its walls. We hope much from your powerful influence in the interests of reform. A MARTYR.

CIVIL SERVICE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Washington *Star* says that at a recent civil service examination, held to fill vacancies in the Treasury Department, the following answers were elicited from an applicant:

Q.—Name the thirteen original States.

A.—New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, N. Ca. & South Carolina, Georgia, Floriday, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Alabama, and Texas.

Q.—Name at least six of the principal battles of the Revolutionary war.

A.—New-Orleans, Plattsburg, Londies Lane.

Q.—Name the Presidents who were elected for two terms of office.

A.—John Van Buren, Z. Taylor, Abram Lincoln, Usylesses S. Grant.

Q.—Name the States which border on the Atlantic Ocean.

A.—New-Hampshire, Verment, Rhode Island, Floriday, Alabama, Oregon, and Mexico.

Q.—Name the principal mountain ranges of the United States.

A.—Rockey Blue Ridge, Andees, Columberland, Alagany.

Q.—What is the difference between latitude and longitude?

A.—One extend arround the earth, and the other extends from Pole to Pole.

Q.—What do you mean by the Constitution of the United States? How can it be amended?

A.—It is a Preamble and Resolutions drawn up for a gurdince to our government to work by.

Q.—What is the method of selecting United States Judges?

A.—A judge is nominated by the Senate and sanctioned by the President.

Q.—By whom are the laws made in this country, and which is of the higher authority, a law or a constitution?

A.—Law is the higher, because they can make laws to amendt the constitution.

Q.—What is meant by trial by jury?

A.—When the suit is carried to the Supreme Court, whare there are 12 or 24 men chosen to decide the question.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WRIGHT.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, has addressed the following letter to one of his constituents who commended his speech upon the salary question:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind words in commendation of my course, and I trust that it may ever be such as to merit your good opinion and approval. And allow me to say that I fully agree with you that reform must come. The heart and voice of an entire people are demanding it, and that demand must be heard. Whether the Republican Party will be equal to the hour, and true to the great behest, the future alone will determine. But principle is above party, and the cry of patriotism is, "Let right be done though the heavens fall." I do hope and pray that the party which led four millions of souls from bondage and clothed them with the dignity of manhood may be able, also, at this time to lead back the entire policy of the nation to the simplicity and frugality of the past. Yet such entire reform is not the work of a moment. It demands time for its accomplishment, and may we not hope that the instrumentality referred to will not fail the country in this hour of need? Very truly, yours,

GEO. G. WRIGHT.

SUFFERING IN PARIS.

According to the correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, melancholy tales are told of the amount of suffering in Paris. A journal not interested in making out a bad case, says it could name twenty masters who used to employ 500 workmen, and who now can hardly find work for fifty. It is not only the trade in articles of luxury which is in a languishing condition, but that of the most ordinary articles. The furniture trade in the Faubourg St. Antoine, for example, is in a bad state, and numbers of families are now living on their savings. A large number of workmen have emigrated, but still those who remain behind are more than sufficient. Of course, continues the correspondent, each political party blames the other for this state of affairs; the Republicans affect to believe that Liberal measures and the frank recognition of the Republic would make everything go like a marriage bell, and the Royalists naturally retort that what poor widowed, desolate, deserted Paris requires is a King and court, state balls, and the blue liveries of the legitimate monarch. It is not expected that Marshal MacMahon's receptions at the Elysée will have much effect. All the people of fashion are keeping quiet, and the number of beggars in the streets is quite unusual.

MR. SUMNER AND THE WOMAN QUESTION.

As will be seen by the following correspondence, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, declines to insert the little word sex in his Civil Rights bill:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1873.

Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. S.:

DEAR SIR: I have been watching with intense interest the progress of your "Civil Rights bill," but find in it an omission which will bear heavily upon a portion of the citizens of the United States. Intimately connected as woman is with the law, and as much as it is for her interest to understand her rights under it, she is rigidly excluded from every law school in the land, on account of her sex; even from the public law lectures of the District of Columbia, with the single exception of those of the law school of Howard University. Can you not amend, and let your bill read "race, color, sex, or previous, &c.?" That one little word of three letters will call down upon your head many a blessing.

Very respectfully, BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

To which Mr. Sumner replies:

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 20, 1873.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood.

DEAR MADAM: In reply to your letter of Dec. 15, I have to say that the pending Civil Rights bill is supplementary to the existing law on that subject, and discusses only the denial of rights on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE SCALPERS; OR, LIFE ON THE PLAINS—VARIETIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STADT THEATRE.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera)—Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Mr. Plume.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Richard A. Proctor: "The Sun."

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccanninnies.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM—(Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Controller HOPKINS' report deals comprehensively and clearly with a highly intricate subject. The tax-payers of New-York City have a very direct interest in the question of State revenues and burdens, since they are expected to contribute nearly one-half of the one and bear about one-half of the other. About seventeen per cent. of all our annual tax levy goes into the State Treasury, and, though this community is all but powerless to prevent deficiencies occurring there, it has to do more to make up such deficiencies than all the counties of the State above High Bridge put together. The source of the recent excessive demands for State taxes is clearly indicated by Controller HOPKINS. At the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, there was a surplus in the revenue of the General Fund amounting to $1,850,000. The three Legislatures which followed that date acted on the plan of voting away money in entire disregard of the amount of taxes raised to meet the expenditures. Every year's payments were thus in excess of the revenues, and the deficiency was met by taking money out of the General and Canal Sinking Funds. By the close of 1871 the money thus abstracted reached the sum of $6,500,000. Hence, in the State as in the City, a reformed order of things has been called on to bear the onus of levying taxes in order to liquidate claims which were created during the period of Democratic ascendency and demoralization in all branches of the public service.

At the close of the financial year Sept. 30, 1873, the net amount of the State debt was $21,191,379, showing a reduction of $4,195,346 as compared with the amount at the end of the preceding year. The General Fund debt (largely composed of loans to railroads and other corporations) being practically canceled, the only two descriptions of debt to be dealt with are the canal and bounty debt. The latter attained its maximum of $27,644,000 in 1866. Since that time over $28,000,000 have been raised by tax on account of the bounty debt, about $6,500,000 of which have been applied to its reduction, $11,873,000 being paid for interest, and some $9,790,000 remaining as a balance in the Sinking Fund applicable to the redemption of the debt. There remains about $11,000,000 of bounty debt unprovided for, but which will be supplied by taxation between this and the date of its maturity, April, 1877. The canal debt, still unprovided for, amounts to $9,822,638, payable between now and 1891. The amendment providing for meeting the installments of the canal debt as they fall due by the issue of bonds having forty years to run, will, when agreed to, satisfactorily dispose of this department of State burdens. In providing for its ultimate redemption by the establishment of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum, obtained from the surplus revenues of the canals, not only is opportunity afforded for reducing the tolls, but the canal debt is lifted out of the list of charges upon the tax-payer.

On the mode of levying State taxes the remarks of Controller HOPKINS deserve careful attention. He states that not more than one-third in value of the property liable to taxation is placed on the assessment rolls, and that the two-thirds which escape taxation are chiefly owned and controlled by rich men and wealthy capitalists. The remedy proposed by Mr. HOPKINS is simply that the law should be obeyed to the letter, viz., that personal property should be entered at its full value and real estate at the value at which it would be appraised in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor. He maintains that no other rule can make taxation other than unequal and unjust. The Legislature that enforces the strict reading of the law will, doubtless, "be entitled to the gratitude of the people," but it will need a marked change in public feeling on this subject in the interior of the State to render it possible to assure the representatives of rural districts that the action indicated would increase their popularity with their constituents.

The letter of Secretary ROBESON to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives is well worth reading. He does not hesitate to express his opinion that the service of this important arm will be badly, perhaps dangerously, crippled by any reduction of the expenditures for putting all our cruising vessels in a condition for active and immediate service. He refers, in support of this opinion, to the experience of the country in the recent emergency, and gives some facts in this connection that are hardly less than startling. We have no doubt that the views of the Secretary, who has recently given such conclusive evidence of his ability and devotion, will be carefully weighed by Congress.

As was yesterday urged before the Gas Commission appointed under the charter to decide upon giving out contracts for lighting the street lamps, the Mutual Gas Company has placed the City under great obligations by the reduction in price it has extorted from that oppressive monopoly the Metropolitan Gas Company. Wherever the Mutual Company has been able to compete with the Metropolitan, consumers have gained a reduction of some fifty cents per 1,000 feet in the price of their gas. While the Mutual is thus entitled to every possible consideration at the hands of the City authorities, the question of awarding one of the contracts in its favor is not so simple as might appear from the statement of its representative at yesterday's meeting. For lighting part of the territory already covered by its mains between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, the Mutual Company presents an offer at $35 a lamp; for the lighting the whole of this territory the offer of the Metropolitan is $37 per lamp. So far, the obvious course seems to be to give the Mutual all the lamps with which it can possibly connect, and let the Metropolitan take the rest. But the latter company has provided, with its usual dog-in-the-manger policy, against such an alternative. If awarded only a part of the contract it insist on charging $39 per lamp, and, according to Mayor HAVEMEYER, a joint contract under this arrangement would cost the City $5,000 a year more than awarding it to the Metropolitan alone. Even for the purpose of encouraging competition the City would hardly be justified in expending such a sum.

While it is not easy to see why the uptown gas companies cannot light the street lamps at $33 each, the price at which contracts were awarded to the New-York and Manhattan Companies for the territory below Thirty-fourth street, it is obvious that the contract system will effect an immense saving to the City. For instance, according to the report of Controller GREEN's examiners, the rate charged by the Metropolitan in 1871 was equal to $53 a lamp, while now they are to be content with $37; in 1871 the Harlem Company charged $53, now they will take $39; the Manhattan Company charged $53, against their present award of $33, and the New-York Company charged $45, against $33, the amount now accepted. Making allowance for the proportion of lamps lighted by each company, the contract system will result in an average annual saving of $14 per lamp. On 17,000 lamps, exclusive of those in the parks, to be found between King's Bridge and the Battery, this will result in a saving to the City Treasury of $238,000 a year. Reform can be made to pay after all.

Mr. SMITH M. WEED has not advanced himself in public estimation by his captious objection to the resolution of Mr. ALBERGER, making the constitutional amendments a special order for Wednesday next. Mr. WEED certainly did not desire to have the amendments considered by the Judiciary Committee in order that he might be enlightened, for to take such a position would be a confession that he was talking a good portion of last session about something he did not understand. His objection to the special order by which the passage of the amendments has been indefinitely delayed was probably due to that contentious spirit with which he is afflicted. There was no necessity for referring the amendments to the Judiciary Committee. Every member understands them, and is prepared at any moment to vote upon them intelligently. The people desire that they shall be immediately approved by the Legislature, and it will not be profitable for Mr. WEED, or anybody else, to be instrumental in postponing action upon them.

A Democrat having the antecedents of WILLIAM CAULDWELL can be always trusted to neglect no opportunity to add to public burdens. We are not surprised, therefore, that CAULDWELL has introduced a bill in the Assembly providing for a small army of officials, and a special election in the new wards of the City taken out of Westchester County. There may be no objection to additional Commissioners of Education, because those officials cost nothing; but they are not needed for any good public reason, and we certainly can get along without any more Aldermen or Park Commissioners. When the towns of West Farms, Morrisania, and King's Bridge were annexed to New-York, they came under the provisions of the City charter, and no more legislation is required to provide for their local government. CAULDWELL's bill is contrary to the spirit of the charter in requiring officials to be selected from certain localities. Its purpose, no doubt, is to provide friends of CAULDWELL with fat places at the public expense, and we hope the Assembly will show the bill the small favor it deserves.

The most important and perplexing duty of the Speaker of the Assembly is the appointment of the standing committees. The dispatch of business acceptably to the public depends very much upon the arrangement of these committees, and we hope Mr. HUSTED has made no promises, and reached no conclusions in this matter, which will prevent him from satisfying public expectation. He will be judged to a large extent as Speaker from the manner in which he discharges this duty. He can make up the leading committees so as to take away the occupation of "skilled talent" at the beginning of the session, and by doing so he will justify his friends and confound his enemies. There are enough honest, capable men in the Assembly to form a majority of all the committees of consequence. Let them be so placed, and there will be reason to hope for good results from this Legislature. Especially let great care be taken in forming the Subcommittee of the Whole, commonly known as the Grinding Committee. It is one of the principal instruments of the lobbyists, and if every man upon it is above suspicion, we may hope that a great many jobs will be strangled.

New-Hampshire as usual leads the way in the political contests of the year. The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Mr. MCCUTCHINS, a farmer, as their candidate for Governor, and adopted a platform which is explicit, sensible, and in harmony with public sentiment upon leading national issues. The State, it is well known, is close, and the Republicans must work hard to win. They have entered upon the contest with more spirit than they did last year, and, there is reason to believe, with better prospects of success. It is within their power to achieve a triumph, and we hope they will do their best to obtain it, as they already have done to deserve it.

AN ISSUE TO BE DECIDED.

Gen. BUTLER has long been known to be bitterly opposed to civil service reform. He has made no secret of his contempt for the principles that underlie the system adopted by the President. He is entirely satisfied with the old methods, and he proposes to resist any attempt to change them. He has selected the present time as a convenient and proper one to open a war upon the reform, and the way in which he goes to work will be seen by reference to the correspondence which we publish elsewhere.

Gen. BUTLER undertakes to make a test case of the application of a soldier for a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and on two grounds—first, that the soldier passed the minimum in the examination fixed by the civil service rules, (though he was not one of the three highest;) and, second, that by a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1867, it was declared that honorably discharged soldiers should have preference over all other competitors for appointment to the public service. At first blush this case would seem to be adroitly chosen. In taking it up, Gen. BUTLER apparently makes himself the champion of the soldiers, and he emphasizes his advocacy of their claims by sneering at the "soft cushions" occupied by the Civil Service Board during the war, and by informing them that they would have no cushions of any kind to sit on if it had not been for the valor of the class Gen. BUTLER represents. But a very cursory examination of the case will show that the General has gone altogether astray in his selection. He assumes to set up the act of Congress recommending the President to give preference to soldiers as against the rules of the Civil Service Board; but he concedes the authority of these rules by putting in the claim that his client—if we may call him so—has passed the mimimum grade fixed by the rules. This claim yields everything. If the rules can authoritatively establish a minimum of efficiency which Gen. BUTLER's applicant must pass, they can as authoritatively declare how the final choice shall be made from those who pass the minimum. But if the General had not made this concession, his case would still be worth less. The rules which he is undertaking to overthrow are made by authority of an act of Congress, four years later in date than the resolutions on which BUTLER relies. All Secretary RICHARDSON had to do to sustain his action in the case as against BUTLER's citation, was to point him to this latest expression of the will of Congress, which entirely overrules the earlier one. It is not a brilliant thing for a lawyer to stop short in reading his authorities four years before the statutes cease to be relevant. It is especially not brilliant when the lawyer introduces his case with a flourish of trumpets and a defiant request to his opponent to "make the defense as full and complete as possible," that he might "know the strength of his argument." The General challenged the Secretary to a desperate encounter, and is upset with a single blow.

It is only fair, in passing, to say that the contemptuous allusions of Gen. BUTLER to the Civil Service Board, and what he assumes to be their services to the country during the war, are misdirected. The rules derive no sanction from the Civil Service Board. That board was employed to devise them, and when devised they were put in operation by one whose war record compares very favorably with that of Gen. BUTLER—namely, Gen. GRANT. It is a shabby device, and one which soldiers will understand as easily as others, to attack those who are not responsible, because he dares not attack the President, who is.

We may be tolerably sure that Gen. BUTLER will not give up his fight against the reform because he has made a fiasco of his first attempt. He has had his Fort Fisher, but he is not yet "bottled up" at Dutch Gap. Nor are we sorry that a man of so much resolution and resource has declared war on the reform. We trust he will urge it forward until he compels the public men in Congress and elsewhere to take sides in regard to it. The issue will surely have to be made up, sooner or later, and we should say the temper of the country is more favorable to a decision for reform now than it has ever been before. The issue is simply whether the minor public offices shall be distributed as patronage by the politicians, or whether they shall be filled by a method that seeks to secure the most capable applicants without regard to the politicians. On that issue, which we shall do all in our power to keep clearly defined, we should very much like to see a record made up in Washington.

CUT IT SHORT.

It has been the misfortune of New-York Legislatures in recent years that, while little has been expected of them, they have invariably failed to meet public expectation. This has been due to the kind of men sent to Albany, to our vicious system of legislation, and to the influences by which the legislators are surrounded. When the Constitution of 1842 was adopted, it was thought that absolute purity in legislation was secured by the provision that members of the Legislature should receive only $3 per day for 100 days. In theory, this made the office one of honor instead of profit, to be sought after by men of the highest standing. In fact, it speedily became the lever by which the lobby for years moved legislation at its pleasure. The venal members who added to the pittance allowed by law by selling their votes were at first few in number, but they soon brought the Legislature into disrepute, and every year there were more of them, so that in time it became notorious that any measure could be passed that had sufficient money behind it.

Warned by all late experience, and knowing that there has been no change in our system, we are not hopeful of the Legislature now in session. Special legislation is still permitted, and if nothing worse occurs, the two Houses will be absorbed in bills which, having value only for some petty locality, are often a positive damage to the public interests. Out of these bills the members manufacture their political capital for the future, and their passage is usually a matter of bargain. It has become customary to vote for special bills, without inquiry and as a matter of course, for every member expects the compliment to be returned. Most of the small jobs are put through in this way, and by these bills the appetite for plunder is so whetted that when the lobby comes along with something of larger promise, the members are ready to do its bidding and accept its pay. There will no doubt be as much special legislation this year as ever, and that being the case, the corruption will not be less. After the constitutional amendment, prohibiting much of this legislation, is adopted, we may hope for a purer condition of affairs at Albany.

The chief hope of the people is that the session will be a short one; for in proportion to its length will be the damage to the public interests. It can be made short only by a rigid adherence upon the part of the presiding officers of the two Houses to the rules. In the Assembly several days' time can be saved by the one expedient of doing away with the abuse of the introduction of new matters by unanimous consent during the third reading of bills. The order of business being reached, one member asks unanimous consent to introduce a bill, another to present a petition, and a third to call up a resolution. No objection is made, for every member expects to ask a similar favor. In this way day after day has been wasted, and many jobs got in which otherwise would never have had a place upon the files. It is the selfishness, not the good nature, of the members which is chargeable with this abuse, and the remedy is wholly with the Speaker. It is his duty to object to all these proceedings, and to keep the House steadily at its work. This evil is only one of several which might be named, but it is the one which chiefly needs to be corrected. The remedy should be applied at the beginning of the session. If we must have a session of the Legislature, let it be as brief as possible. Cut it short.

A "CHAMPION OF THE WORKING MAN."

People who are dissatisfied with the humdrum quiet and happiness of life under the present social system, will hail with rapture the appearance of a new journal devoted to the work of generally upsetting things, and re-establishing society on a basis of universal incoherence and large capitals. "New journal," however, is not strictly accurate, since the one we are about to introduce to the admiration of our readers will be recognized as an old friend in a new, and, if possible, more delightful shape. Mr. SYLVESTER FRANKLIN WILSON appears to be a sort of Western Elisha of the chaotic dispensation, whereof Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is the prophet. During the temporary retirement into which a wholesome dread of the lunatic asylum has forced that seer, his mantle seems to have been cast upon Mr. WILSON rather heavily, somewhat to the detriment of the disciple's small supply of brains, but greatly to the advantage of his journal in point of vivacity and vigor.

The first number of this destructive organ now lies before us. When we say that it is called the *Train Ligue*, we indicate very clearly its scope and general excellence. If it falls a little short of its prototype in epigrammatic and incisive idiocy, it fully equals it in sustained and comprehensive balderdash. It is published simultaneously at Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, and is agreeably printed on yellow paper in blood-red ink, indicative of the fate which awaits the oppressor—meaning everybody who has any money and is not an absolute lunatic. It begins very properly by setting forth, under a sanguinary-looking red flag, its platform, which is very gory indeed. It has, however, the merit of simplicity and clearness, since, briefly, it may be summarized as being "Down with everything and everybody, and up with the *Train Ligue.*" Blood, especially, Mr. WILSON demands, in the largest possible quantities. He insists, for example, on "bread or blood for the starving millions," though the wholesomeness of the alternative diet may be questioned. He decrees "death to all salary-grabbers by hanging on lamp-posts," and by a more delicate euphemism, "death to official thieves through vigilance committees." By what seems like an aggravation of severity, akin, it may be, to the old-fashioned drawing and quartering for treason, he requires furthermore "the immediate impeachment of the salary-grabbers," for which purpose apparently they will be cut down from the lamp-posts, and "in their stead the election of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN to the Presidential chair, as the only person in our land that can get the country out of the dark, deep, and mysterious chasm in which it has been plunged, and save our nation from the ruin that it is now so unconsciously slumbering upon the very brink." For boldness of imagery and originality of grammar, this passage is equal to anything in modern chaotic literature—worthy, indeed, of the Professor of Journalism in his happiest and most coherent moments.

Space will not allow us to enumerate all the good things which Mr. WILSON intends to have in his reorganized society of the future. A few of them we may briefly touch upon by way of giving an idea of the freshness and beauty of his scheme. He will have Repudiation or Starvation, Reformation or Revolution, "a new land system, under which every individual will be entitled to the use of a proper proportion of the land," ballot to everybody—men, women, and children—success to strikers, "*prohibitations* [*sic*] to foreign manufactories," and a general abolition of taxes, politicians, property, jails, churches, work, religion, God, and the Bible. When this cheerful programme is accomplished, and everybody who has any money or land which he stupidly objects to divide with Mr. WILSON and his friends is comfortably hanged on a lamp-post, Mr. WILSON thinks that the world will be very much better off. In the meantime—and it is an instructive commentary on the way in which the grandest of human schemes may be delayed by the most pitiful trifles—Mr. WILSON wants "a partner with $25,000 to help print the *Train Ligue* and send it broadcast throughout the world; with $25,000 more to back the bravest paper in the world." We wish he may get it.

Never since the ferocious tailors of Tooley street shook the British Empire to its foundations has so terrible a manifesto been launched against established government. The *Train Ligue*, its accomplished editor tells us calmly, "but not as a braggadocia," [*sic*] represents "the ideas of more than a million of men," and all this concentrated mass of ideas he proposes in his next number to hurl like a "*bombshell*" upon the community. Can nothing be done to appease WILSON, and avert the dreadful calamity? Cannot he be opportunely returned to the lunatic asylum, or restored to the intellectual department of the *Herald*? From one of these places certainly, he must, in an evil hour, have escaped. In either he might spend his days harmlessly and happily, hanging salary-grabbers and property-owners, and murdering the English language, without inconveniencing anybody, or ever being troubled with an idea.

Of the two we should prefer him to be confined to the "intellectual department," which of late is getting to be a trifle dreary, and which Mr. WILSON's imaginative pen would be sure to enliven. That, however, might be deemed too cruel a punishment. At present, Mr. WILSON's power for harm is confined to his chance of finding another idiot to pay the cost of his fooling. A "Social Reformer" or a "working man's champion" with $50,000 or $50 to spend for the advancement of "the cause," would be as rare a sight as one who earned an honest living, or talked common sense.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

Philadelphia is to hold its first municipal election under the new State Constitution on the 17th of February. A rare combination of circumstances will render this election the most favorable opportunity for that city to provide itself with a good government which has occurred in many years.

One of these circumstances is the attention which the near approach of the centennial is calling to certain deficiencies in the paving, lighting, and cleaning of the streets, and to other matters which must inevitably come under the observation of strangers. Fifty years ago, the Philadelphians were justly proud of the appearance of their city in those respects. Now they are, with equal justice, thoroughly ashamed of it. There is an intense mortification in their minds when they contemplate the idea of all the world, when it comes to visit them, seeing everywhere such evidences of bad municipal management. There is a strong feeling that something must be speedily done to retrieve the character of their city. They are in very much the same position as that of the lady of a house who expects company, and is conscious that her establishment is not fit to be seen. This feeling is one to which the friends of reform can appeal with great power. After the centennial, all the opportunity of influence from this source will be gone.

Another circumstance favorable to reform at the coming election will be the operation of a new Constitution. It cannot, indeed, be hoped that the familiar proverb, "a new broom sweeps clean," will in any case be fully illustrated on that occasion. There are some floors that need more than one sweeping with any broom to get them clean. The municipal government of Philadelphia cannot be thoroughly cleaned out at a single election. But the broom is a new one, nevertheless. The Constitution has been adopted but a few weeks, and the vote in its favor was such as to give a degree of courage and confidence to the friends of reform, which it is in the highest degree important should be maintained. On the other hand, the Rings have had little time to contrive any way to counteract those provisions of the new Constitution which are designed to secure a fair election. If, notwithstanding all this, the Ring men triumph on the 17th of February, their victory will be a more complete one for themselves, and a more disastrous one to the welfare of the city, than any they ever obtained before, and that is, most assuredly, saying a great deal.

Another circumstance in favor of obtaining a better municipal government in Philadelphia is the attention which the state of pecuniary affairs in the country during the past four months has called to the general subject of economy. People have found out, in a way that many of them seemed not at all to know before, that if large sums of money are spent, somebody has to pay. If the voters of Philadelphia do not, at the coming election, choose men who will, with an honest regard to the interests of their constituents, bear in mind this principle in their official conduct, they are not likely to do so in more prosperous times. It is strange, by the way, that a community who are characteristically so careful and prudent in their private pecuniary affairs as the people of that city, should be so reckless and wasteful in their municipal management. Why, for instance, industrious and hard-working mechanics there, should take so much pains as many of them do, to save money enough to buy themselves a little house for their families, and then deliberately vote for men who look upon all such property mainly as a means of paying taxes to be spent in fraudulent contracts, is one of those problems of human nature which we cannot attempt to solve.

The present condition of municipal affairs in Philadelphia, bad as in many respects it is, is not such that it cannot be remedied by prompt and determined action. The debt is large, but not so large that the city cannot bear it. The streets and a great many other things are very much out of order, but all these matters could by economical and judicious management be, within a reasonable time, put into pretty fair condition. But wealthy as the city is, and great as its resources are, there is a limit to them. The taxes are heavy and the municipal government is, to use a very mild expression, exceedingly deficient in many desirable qualities; but the city prospers. It will not be wise for the people, at the coming election, to give the Rings unqualified permission to ascertain, by actual experiment, exactly how much heavier taxes and how much worse municipal management that prosperity can endure.

WARM WINTERS.

The old adage that a green Yule makes a fat churchyard, bids fair to be tested this Winter. After the coldest November known for many years, we had a December almost as singularly warm and moist, and thus far January has followed its predecessor. The adage about the green Yule is one that we have inherited, with the rest of our proverbial lore, from the mother country. It does not suit us exactly. For, warm as our Winter may be, we do not see grass at Christmas. One fact that is sure to strike the English visitor here in Winter is, that he sees no green leaves anywhere but in the young ladies' bouquets, and in the hot-houses where they grow. But the saying itself is not particularly wise or valuable. It is one of not a few embodiments of the supposed wisdom of the past which do not bear the test of observation, and cannot stand before statistics. It is plainly founded upon the notion, still very prevalent, that cold weather being seasonable in Winter, warm weather is unseasonable, and therefore unnatural, and therefore, of course, unhealthy. But where is the temperature which makes a green Christmas unseasonable? Only in the North, where the adage manifestly had its origin. And are we to suppose that the same temperature which in the south of Europe, or of this country, brings health in Midwinter, brings sickness and death in the Old England, or in the New? Such a conclusion does not, on the face of it, seem very reasonable, and could only be sustained either on the ground that a certain degree of cold is more required at the North for the extinction of the seeds of disease than it is at the South, or by a sturdy array of facts in vital statistics. But, on the contrary, it is well known that all the diseases, malarious or other, the seeds of which are killed or reduced to inactivity by frost, are more rife in southern latitudes than in northern. Yellow fever, cholera, fever and ague, and all like diseases, have their strongholds, if not their origin, in warm climates. All those dreadful fevers which are complicated with torpidity of the liver prevail most in countries where frost is unknown, and where, notwithstanding all this, there is a healthy season, even for foreigners, the temperature of which would insure a green Yule in England, or even in Massachusetts. And in the latter places frost brings with it diseases or conditions of disease from which feeble folk who can, flee to the comparative warmth of the former. A mild Winter weather has, therefore, in itself, nothing to be feared.

As to the facts, they are against the soundness of the judgment expressed in the old saying. The statistics upon this subject have never been published, we believe, or even carefully made up; but observation and the testimony of physicians will soon convince any serious inquirer that what is usually called seasonable Winter weather is accompanied by more sickness and more numerous deaths than that which is regarded by so many people with apprehension, because it is unseasonable. The truth is, that cold kills. Cold—to speak of it as if it were a positive thing, instead of a mere absence of heat—is inimical to life, either in its beginning or its continuance. A moderate degree is necessary to the development of any germ of life, and to the continuance of life once begun. In fact, cold is one of the few absolute, positive ills that men are called upon to bear. Its effects cannot be counteracted, hardly mitigated. Fire does not do either; it merely substitutes heat for cold. Heat, too, is deadly, but not so deadly as cold. A single day, a few hours, of such cold as we have here almost every Winter, again and again, would kill at once any unprotected human creature that was exposed to it; but the mere heat of the tropics may be borne by any healthy person for months without any such consequences. It takes time for that to do its work. Indeed, in those latitudes, it is not uncommon for unacclimated persons to pass their first season in all their usual health. It is the second or the third under which the brain and the liver give way. In the case of either heat or cold, it is, of course, excess that works the mischief; but in the case of cold, excess is much more difficult to bear, and is much more surely and quickly fatal.

The deleterious effects of excessive heat, however, are much increased by moisture, and therefore many persons dread a mild, rainy Winter, such as the present has thus far been. But this apprehension is in a great measure unfounded. Wet Winters are exceedingly disagreeable, and in a neglected city, like New-York, make nasty walking and dirty clothes and houses. Apart from these disagreeable incidents, however, their only very objectionable accompaniment is the chance of wet feet—a very serious one, which, however, is much mitigated by the universal use of water-proof over-shoes, India-rubber being one of the two great boons—quinine being the other—which the discovery of America has bestowed upon mankind. The moisture, which in combination with heat, is so deleterious to health, is that which does not take the form of rain, but which, being held invisibly in the surcharged air, taxes the equalizing functions of the skin to the utmost, oppresses the lungs, and arrests the functions of the liver. It is the heated moisture which makes India a graveyard to men of northern climes, and which in our own August swells our bills of mortality, carrying off the feeble, and particularly children, by the hundred. It need hardly be said that we have no such moisture as that in our warm Winters. And if we had chosen a time in which to have a mild Winter we could not have bettered what nature has done for us in mitigating the usual severity of this season, when so many people usually in comfortable circumstances are suffering from loss of property and want of employment. The boon to them of this warm weather is hardly to be overestimated. If, in addition to the effects of the panic, we had had a severe Winter, the privation, the suffering, the sickness, and death among the poorer classes, and even those who, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be reckoned among those classes, would have been fourfold greater than it is now. A "cold snap" always multiplies cases of sickness, aggravates those already existing, and raises the bills of mortality. We have reason, then, for gladness, amid all our sloppy discomfort, because of our "unseasonable" weather; for it is well known now that, other things being equal, a green Yule does *not* make a fat churchyard.

KEY WEST.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN CUBAN WATERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 7.—Notwithstanding the London telegram declaring there was no truth in the report that the British fleet had been ordered to concentrate in Cuban waters, it appears now that THE TIMES report stating that such concentration had been ordered was correct. Information from authentic sources in Havana fully confirms the statement made.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY—THE ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—THE CUSTOMARY ELECTION SERMON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Legislature was organized to-day with but little friction and excitement, but the programme of the first day as laid down by the fathers was strictly followed, the members, with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Executive Council, marching through the mud and rain after the completion of the organization, under escort of the cadets and the Brigade Band, to church, and there listening to the customary election sermon. In the organization, the only contest was over the Clerkship of the House, and the campaign was kept up almost to the moment of balloting—the lobby in force working for the candidate who was defeated. Mr. Mardun, the candidate of Col. Taylor, the retiring clerk, received 143 out of 234 votes. Dr. Loring was re-elected President of the Senate, receiving all but one vote, and Stephen W. Gifford, Clerk, unanimously, and Speaker Sanford was re-elected in the House, receiving every vote. Of the other principal offices Maj. Morrissy was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Rev. A. W. Ide, of Medway, Congregationalist, was chosen Chaplain of the Senate. The speeches of the presiding officers were very brief. Dr. Loring simply returned his thanks and spoke a few good, strong words for honesty and upright legislation, and Speaker Sanford alluded in the fewest possible words to the legislation to come before the House, and urged in emphatic terms the shortening of the annual sessions. In closing he said: "It is our opportunity to prove that men elected to political offices may bring to the public service the same integrity and the same fidelity in handling the money of the people that are expected of honest and honorable men in private station, and that Massachusetts has not ceased to be a State under whose laws men may be proud to live." The services in the church were rather long, the sermon filling five columns of the local papers. Its theme was the necessity of every civil Government having a religion of some kind, in some sense actually recognized and administered in the Government. This nation, the preacher held, has had from the beginning, and has to-day, Christianity as its religion, and must hold it—not expunge it, and substitute Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Spiritism, Pantheism, materialism, or atheism. The Hollis Street Church was chosen for the service, as it is now the oldest church in town. The service over, the legislators went to their homes or boarding-houses, and the cadets to their jolly Parker House dinner, one of the great luxuries of the year. The Governor's message will probably be delivered to-morrow, and then the busy wheels of legislation will be set in motion.

QUARANTINE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The report of the Commissioners of Quarantine to the Legislature shows the condition of the quarantine establishment during the year 1873 and at the present time. The board reorganized in March, Messrs. Stears and Judd having been appointed by Gov. Dix, and Mr. Schell holding over.

To the Health Officer of the Port has necessarily been left the sanitary affairs of quarantine, while the Commissioners have confined their attention to the financial department, and to the duties incumbent upon them as custodians of the State property in the port of New-York.

The expenses of the Commissioners' Department have been reduced about $13,000, and disbursements have, for the first time in many years, been kept within the appropriations. A new steam-boat has been built, the Legislature having appropriated, at the last session, $30,000 for that purpose. She takes the place of the Andrew Fletcher, burned in the Winter of 1870, and is the same tonnage, but more elegant in style and finish.

The report speaks of the artificial islands in the Lower Bay, the hospital ships, steam ambulances, and all other property pertaining to quarantine. Fears are expressed that the artificial islands may be injuriously affected by the currents and the action of the tides. Some expense was incurred during the past year to repair injuries caused by the washing out of portions of the sand-filling. The State has been saved the expense of the steam-ship Delaware, she having been dismantled and returned to the United States authorities. The lease of the property now used by the State at Staten Island expires May 1. A new station for the boarding of vessels from non-infected ports, has been purchased at Clifton, some three miles south of the present site, and will be ready for occupancy early in the Spring.

The Treasurer presents a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, showing that the former, including collections made for the care and maintenance of the sick, their transportation, and the interment of the dead, amounts to $69,355 26. From this has been paid outstanding obligations of previous years of $4,852 55; the pay-rolls of the quarantine employes, amounting to $26,056 39; the expenses of the Health Officer's Department and the islands in the Lower Bay, $12,219 15; the hospital ships, $3,361 11; repairs on floating material, $1,301 07; coal bills, $3,440 73; medicines, drugs, oils, paints, gasoline, chains, ropes, canvas, &c., $2,976 95; State, County, and Village tax on property now leased for quarantine purposes, $1,737 55; and expenses of the Commissioners' Department, including clerk hire, rent, and all other disbursements, $3,381 31.

A special report will be made to the Legislature, regarding the expenditure of $120,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase and completion of a new station.

(Signed,) W. L. B. STEARS,
DAVID W. JUDD,
RICHARD SCHELL.

MAINE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The State Legislature assembled to-day. The Senate organized by electing Hon. John E. Butler as President, Mr. S. W. Lane as Secretary, and James H. Banks as Messenger. The House elected Hon. Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., as Speaker, and Mr. S. J. Hadbourn as Clerk.

At a Republican Legislative caucus held here this evening the following State officers were renominated: George G. Stacy, Secretary of State; H. M. Plaisted, Attorney General; B. B. Murray, Jr., Adjutant General; P. P. Burleigh, Land Agent; Mr. Silas C. Hatch, of Bangor, was nominated for State Treasurer, receiving 83 votes to 46 thrown for Mr. A. H. S. Davis, of Farmington.

SALE OF A ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPER.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The *Staats Zeitung*, of this city, which is a member of the Western Associated Press, was sold to-day to Messrs. McKee & Houser, proprietors of the *Globe*. The last number of the *Staats Zeitung*, as a German paper, will be issued to-morrow, after which, it is said, it will be published as an English morning daily with changed name.

IMPORTANT TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Manager Fox, of the American Varieties Theatre, who was sued for non-payment of State license, has been found liable by the jury. This was a test case, and decides a number of other prosecutions against theatrical managers in this city.

REDUCING THE ESTIMATES.

VIEWS OF THE SEVERAL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following letters, in regard to the resolution of Congress calling for a reduction of the estimates, were sent to the House Committee on Appropriations to-day. The first letter was that of Secretary Richardson, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENNT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1874.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference by you of a copy of the resolution of Congress, passed the 15th ult., requesting a revision of the estimates submitted by this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and to report what public expenditures for the current fiscal year can be reduced without detriment to the public service, and to submit the following in reply thereto: The book of estimates printed by this department and submitted to Congress, in compliance with provisions of law, is made up from the estimates furnished by the several executive departments of the Government, over which the Secretary of the Treasury has no control whatever, either to increase or diminish, except the estimates of the Treasury Department alone.

The estimates belonging exclusively to this department, amounting to $173,384,905 15, include the interest on the public debt, and the amount required for the Sinking Fund, aggregating $131,594,346 72, for which there are permanent appropriations, amounts payable on general salary accounts, and for the current and ordinary expenses of the various branches of the service, including the Territorial Governments, and for public works expressly ordered by laws of Congress, to the extend of $38,893,296 63, in relation to which the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority or discretion, except to carry out the will of Congress as expressed in the laws under which he is required to perform his duties. Of the whole estimates above mentioned for the year ending June 30, 1875, only the sum of $2,967,261 80 is submitted for the consideration of Congress outside of the requirements of existing laws.

These latter may, of course, be all omitted without additional legislation, and the money would not be expended, unless Congress in its wisdom should be of opinion that the whole, or any part thereof, would be necessary, and should enact laws making appropriations therefor. If the estimates are to be omitted or reduced to any further extent, it will involve a change in the policy and laws of Congress upon which they are founded, the necessity or expediency of which are matters within its own jurisdiction, and are not left to the discretion or judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimates submitted for new light-houses, buildings, beacons, and fog signals for light-house service on pages 129 to 125, inclusive, of the book of estimates, amounting to $1,632,300, may be omitted if Congress shall be of opinion that it is not advisable to extend this service, which is so important to the great shipping interest.

Duting the current fiscal year the only works on light-houses which can be suspended are as follows:

Light-houses at Bulkhead Shoal, Delaware River; Pea Patch Island, Delaware River; Thomas Point Shoal, Maryland; Shipuing Point, Potomac River; Dutch Gap Canal, Virginia; St. Andrew Bay, Florida; Portage Lake Ship-canal; L'Anse, Lake Superior; Isle Royal, Lake Superior; Point-no-Point, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory; Lake Coast Light, Thirty-mile Point, Lake Ontario, New-York; day beacons, Potomac River; day beacons, Savannah River, Georgia.

The aggregate expenditure involved in the completion of these works is only $170,272 63, and it is doubtful if the saving of expense by such suspension would be commensurate with the benefits to be derived from a continuance of the work.

The item under the head of "Construction of Revenue Vessels," for building a steam revenue vessel for the Pacific coast, submitted on page 126 of the estimates, is not required by any existing law, and although such a vessel would be of great benefit to the revenue marine service on that coast, and such as the Secretary felt it his duty to submit, it is not absolutely indispensable, except as an additional means of assisting in the collection of the revenue.

Reductions in the estimates on account of ordinary expenses for the next fiscal year may be made in the following items: Collecting mining statistics, on page 31: estimates may be reduced to $5,000. Punishment for violation of Internal Revenue laws, on page 29, may be reduced to $50,000. Postage, Treasury Department, on page 19, may be reduced to $200,000.

In explanation of this last item, I have to state that when the estimate was made so little experience had been gained since the law went into operation, and the returns from the different offices as to the amount of stamps actually used of those sent out, were so incomplete at that early day that it was not possible to make the estimate with accuracy. It now appears from the receipt of full returns that a much less number of stamps will be required than was at first anticipated.

In relation to the construction of public buildings, all except one new building and the extension and remodeling of two others, have already been ordered by laws of Congress.

I submit herewith three tables showing the condition of that service and the estimates therefor, togethdr with a letter from the Supervising Architect respect-ing the same.

So much of this work may be discontinued as Congress shall determine. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

The Secretary of War writes that the estimates have been carefully revised, both by the heads of bureaus and himself. He says:

"The estimates for the military service proper are based upon the actual cost of material and supplies, and upon the number of persons authorized by law to be employed. The department has been unable as yet to feel any shrinkage in values, for the reason that the large contracts for military supplies are principally made at the beginning of the fiscal year for a year's supplies. It is expected that when the contracts for the next year are to be given, the department will be able to take advantage of any decline in the markets. It may be, however, that, owing to proposed increase of taxation, our expectations in this respect may not be fully realized. In so far as regards the strictly military part of our service, I have endeavored by close scrutiny into expenditures, by active and detailed inspection of all the supply branches, by a reduction in rents and employes for the last three years to bring down the expenses to the lowest limit consistent with efficiency.

"As to those matters which are outside of the army proper, and are more or less of a civil nature, my original estimate was for such works as are provided for by law, for which Congress has directed that estimates be made. I have usually submitted them without comment, leaving it to the wisdom of Congress to determine how much of the estimated amount shall be appropriated, or whether any of it shall be appropriated at all. But in accordance with the spirit of the House resolution I have caused the estimates for these purposes to be largely reduced, and some items wholly withdrawn.

"There are several items which appear in the book of estimates, charged against the War Department, which are reported to me by the accounting officers of the Treasury as being necessary for the payment of certain claims during the next year. I have no further knowledge in regard to them than is contained in the letter transmitted by those officers. The items are: Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $500,000; horses and other property lost in military service, $450,000; extra pay to officers, musicians, and privates in the Mexican war, $70,000; pay to Florida Volunteers, $2,000; pay to volunteers in Black Hawk and other Indian wars, $2,000.

"The following amounts were not estimated for, but the expenditures are authorized by existing laws, and, being about the sums annually expended, the Treasury Department embodied them in the book of estimates, thereby swelling the estimates to that amount: Arming and equipping the militia, $200,000; bounty to soldiers, $1,000,000; support of National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, $250,000. Attention is called to the reduction made by the Chief of Engineers in the estimates for rivers and harbors and other public works from $20,355,640 to $7,932,100. Should Congress deem it advisable to make no appropriations for the continuance of work already begun or for new works, a reduced appropriation would be needed for the preservation of works partially finished."

The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the honorable the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December last, requesting, for reasons therein stated, a revision of the estimates of the various Executive Departments.

I recognize fully the propriety of every economy which can be practiced without injury to the best interests of the country, and I have, in consultation with the Committee of Appropriations of the House of Representatives, indicated where reductions in the estimates for the civil establishment and other parts of the machinery of the naval service can best be made without seriously crippling this most important arm.

These reductions, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500,000, are shown in detail in the accompanying statement.

Though earnestly desiring to reduce the naval expenditures wherever reduction is economy, I cannot say with truth that I think reduction to any greater amount or in any other direction is either proper or safe.

The estimates of the navy, already considerably less than the appropriations of last year, are based upon the legally authorized force in the service, and are made largely to meet the fixed requirements of existing laws.

That portion which is estimated for the general maintenance of the navy is closely calculated to meet its absolute necessities in time of peace, and these necessities are not reduced by anything which has occurred since the estimates were made.

There has been some accumulation of available supplies during the last two months, and where this has been the case, there I have indicated corresponding reductions. But it must not be assumed that all or even a large part of our recent accumulations will be available for ordinary purposes.

Very few of the ships fitted out to meet the emergency just passed will be useful for our ordinary purposes.

The monitors are in no sense sea-going cruisers, and the size of the large wooden ships prevents their economical use in time of peace.

Thus neither of these classes, though of immense value in time of war, are available for the peace purposes of our cruising navy, while their equipment, armament, and ammunition, adapted to their special use, are unsuited for vessels of different size and character.

Our cruising force in commission is not large. Indeed, our squadrons are exceedingly small for the immense area over which they are distributed and the various and extended work which is required of them. Within the last six weeks it was necessary, in order to concentrate a respectable force at Key West, to abandon every other station on the Atlantic ocean, and to call home every available ship, with the single exception of one on the South Atlantic station.

Yet to maintain these squadrons in efficiency, supplying the places of old, worn-out, and expensive ships with new and useful ones, will require the full amount estimated by the various working bureaus, and if these are materially cut down the squadrons themselves must be reduced.

All the foregoing considerations apply to a condition of profound and lasting peace. But we cannot expect this always to endure, and when war does come, it will come to us from the ocean, scattering our commerce, infesting our immense coast line on both oceans, and threatening our great seaports, where is concentrated so much of the business and the property of the people.

The lesson of the day, in truth, is that our navy should be increased, not diminished.

Recent events have demonstrated to all that the great immediate military necessity of this nation is sea-worthy war vessels, adequate to contend with those of other nations, and well armed and completely equipped for cruising or fighting. In my judgment the expenditures to meet this necessity cannot be wisely, perhaps safely, postponed. While I have, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, indicated the reductions referred to which may be made, possibly without serious injury to the service, I am constrained to the duty, disagreeable as it is, of declaring frankly my opinion, not only that no reduction should be made at this time in the appropriations especially intended to put the cruising vessels of the navy in condition for active and immediate service, but on the contrary it will be wise statesmanship and real economy to increase these appropriations to a sum sufficient, at least, to make efficient all the remainder of our iron-clad force, and also to place the dock at the Pensacola Navy-yard in a condition for use.

And this should be commenced as soon as possible, even to the postponement, if necessary, of other public work. It is hardly necessary to add that while I entertain these views, and feel bound to express them when called upon, I shall, of course, be ready to accommodate the action of the department to the wishes of Congress on this subject, and to do the best I can with the means which they see fit to supply—for theirs is the power, and with them will rest the responsibility. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The reply of the Postmaster General to the resolution asking for a reduction of the estimates, was included with others sent to Congress this afternoon. He represents that no reduction can safely be made. The estimates were cut down to the lowest limit before they were first submitted. The original estimates in October were $36,799,429. This sum Mr. Creswell himself reduced $694,517. The revised estimates are based upon the actual necessities and probable development of the postal service, as shown by the annual reports of the Postmaster General for the last three years. The largest amounts required are for the annual mail transportation and for compensation to Postmasters. The increase asked in the first of these items is much below the annual increase in that branch of the service. The increase during the last three years has been at the rate of 11-6-100 per cent. annually, while the revised estimates allow only an increase of 4 97-100 per cent. for the next fiscal year. A greater reduction will much impair the ability of the department to provide for the real wants of the country. The amount allowed Post masters is fixed by law, over which the Postmaster-General has no control. The subsidies must be paid to the American Steam-ship line, but it is probable that the subsidy of $500,000 to the Pacific Mail Company will not be needed, owing to the inability of that company to comply with the terms of the law under which a contract was entered into for a monthly service.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The letter of the Secretary of State concerning the reduction of the estimates says that the only reduction possible in his department is in the estimate for the purchase of official postage stamps, which can be reduced from $83,000 to $50,000.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his letter on the same subject, says, in making the estimates originally for the next fiscal year, the utmost care was exercised to keep them down to the lowest amount consistent with a proper regard for the interests of the public service. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report, while indicating the appropriation for the survey of the public domain as one, the suspension of which would be the least likely to seriously embarrass the public service, does not think any reduction compatible with the public interests. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs also suggests several items in the estimates in the Indian service, the reduction of which would be least injurious to the public service. In regard to these, however, he is of the opinion that in every item he names, with two or three important exceptions, the amounts so reduced now will call for a deficiency appropriation, hereafter, to prevent damage to the public service. The Secretary adds: "After consultation with the heads of the several bureaus, and a careful and rigid revision of the estimates heretofore submitted, I am satisfied that no material reduction can be made without detriment to the public service."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The reply of the Attorney General suggests several items of the estimates for that department which might be withdrawn or modified. The reduction amounts, in the aggregate, to a little over $70,000. He says, in conclusion: "I have carefully examined the estimates, and do not think any further reductions than those above named can be made without detriment to the public service."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Pennsylvania State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met yesterday at Harrisburg, and will continue in session three days.

F. S. Bacon, Cashier of the Holyoke, Mass., National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $4,570. The bank is secured by Bacon's bonds.

The members of the Bar of the State met yesterday afternoon, in Albany, to give expression to their regret at the decease of the late Justice John M. Parker.

H. C. Armey, the well-known "sheep king" of New-Mexico, shot himself through the heart on Tuesday night at Santa Fé. Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause.

During a fracas, on Tuesday night, at Berlin, Rensselaer County, Matthew Casey shot two brothers named John and Orlow Rathbone. John was seriously and Orlow fatally injured.

Jonathan D. Ledyard, formerly agent of the Holland Land Company, and one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Central New-York, died at his residence in Cazenovia yesterday morning.

Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, formerly of Boston, and of late years prominent in Kansas politics, has resolved to return to the ministry, and has accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in Leavenworth, Kan.

Wm. Hallehan, while cutting timber in the woods in Shandaken, N. Y., yesterday, was struck by a falling tree, which fractured his skull in three places and broke one of his arms. He died in a short time after, leaving a wife and six children.

A fire Tuesday evening, on Quinton's milk farm, four miles from St. John, N. B., destroyed a barn and out-houses, fourteen cows, three horses, several wagons, and a quantity of farm utensils. There was a small amount of insurance on the property.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie last evening celebrated by a banquet at the club-house, No. 38 Clinton place, the seventh anniversary of its organization. Mr. Salmon, President of the Cercle, was in the chair, and about seventy-five members and guests were gathered about him, and did justice to a *menu* artistic and substantial. At dessert brief speeches were made, complimentary to the Cercle, to the French and English newspaper press, &c. Addresses were delivered in French, in response to regular toasts, by Messrs. Salmon, Chas. A. Dana, Louis Mercier, Elie Charlier, E. Meunier, Frederick A. Schwab, Désarnaud, Nolf, and Chalvin. Remarks were also made in English by Mr. Johnston and other gentlemen. The remainder of the evening—a very brief period—was passed in social intercourse. The Cercle gives its annual ball at the Academy on Wednesday next.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A FARMERS' VICTORY — NOMINATION OF LUTHER M'CUTCHINS—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7.—The result of the Republican State Convention to-day was a victory, and a substantial one, for the farmers. Gen. Luther McCutchins, the farmers' candidate, par excellence, was nominated on the third formal ballot by a vote of 320 out of 602. The contest from the start was between him and Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, who all along has been regarded as the most likely to succeed Hon. Dexter Richards, of Newport, who last night was considered by the best informed his most dangerous opponent, showed little strength in the very first informal ballot, and when the result of the first balloting was announced it was clearly seen between whom the fight was to be. The informal ballot showed 163 for Gen. McCutchins, 134 for Mr. Bell, 56 for Mr. Richards, 46 for Hon. B. F. Prescott, of Epping, 30 for Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, 32 for Gen. Natt. Head, of Hooksett, and a few votes apiece for ten or a dozen other candidates. When the formal balloting began the number of candidates was reduced to twelve. On this ballot five received but a single vote apiece; one, Chester Pike, of Cornish, received 5; Mr. Prescott received 14; Nathaniel White, of Concord, who got but 7 on the informal ballot, received 16; Mr. Richards, 41; Mr. Bell, 219, and Gen. McCutchins, 272—the number necessary for a choice being 294. Then the contest narrowed at once to the principal candidates. On the next ballot McCutchins came within two of the number necessary, and on the next and last passed it gallantly with eighteen votes to spare. The excitement was intense, and after the vote had been made unanimous with a whirlwind of applause, the horny-handed old farmer came to the front and formally accepted the situation. His speech of acceptance was a unique one, and is worthy of reproduction for general, as well as local, readers. It was as follows:

Perhaps there is no one here more surprised than I am at the result of your action; and, gentlemen, I wish to say to you to-day that I do not receive this so much as an honor conferred upon me, but as conferred on the class whom I represent—the farmers of New-Hampshire. I am well aware that it had been said of New-Hampshire that it is a good State to emigrate from, but I should wish it to be a good State to live in, as I believe it is. And, gentlemen, I appreciate any honor that is conferred upon me, but I wish to say to you that I come here and accept the nomination not to set at variance any parties at this or any time whatever, although myself belonging to the farming class. We have here men of all classes, ministers, lawyers, doctors, railroad men, and manufacturers. I am not a person desirous in the least degree of arraying one class against another. We need all these men to make up the one stupendous whole in the body politic. But, gentlemen, personally, I represent here more particularly the farmers of New-Hampshire. This is the first time since the adoption of our State Constitution that a working farmer, one who works in the fields with his hands, has been nominated for the office, and I trust, gentlemen, that I shall use the powers of that office to effect no special purpose whatever. Other classes of men, manufacturers, railroad men, lawyers, and farmers have come here to-day, and meeting in convention have asked you to nominate their respective candidates. It fell to my lot to be nominated; but, gentlemen, you have conferred the real honor on the farmers, and they will acknowledge and take it as such. You are well aware that the farmers are a class of men who are disposed to act; they are the men who do the work, who build the railroads and your cities and your corporations. They are the men who do the work, while others find the capital, and it is necessary that they and the other classes should work hand-in-hand. It has been said of me that I was opposed to all appropriations. That is not the fact. I believe in sustaining our institutions as they are, and appropriating what is necessary for their benefit. Gentlemen, I accept the nomination. I am well aware of the responsibility that I am to assume and take upon myself if I am elected. I am well aware of the criticism and the hard words which may be said in relation to myself, but, gentlemen, be assured that according to my ability and the best powers of my mind, the best of all that is in me shall be devoted to the interest of the State of New-Hampshire; and if any action I shall take shall elevate our farmers, so that they shall stand an equal chance with other men of equal standing or calling with them, then I shall have accomplished my object. Gentlemen, again I return you my sincere thanks for this mark of your esteem. I appreciate it, and it shall be my endeavor, wherever I am located, to work for the best interests of our noble little State.

Gen. McCutchins is a working farmer. He digs and hoes and mows, milks his own cows, cuts his fire-wood and drives his own cart to the compost heap, and has meanwhile, by his own frugality and industry, accumulated several thousand dollars through his farm labor. As another has put it, the hay-seed is scattered thickly through his hair. The nomination of Railroad Commissioner was attained with less difficulty than that of Governor, though there was a superfluity of candidates. The successful man was G. P. Conn, of Concord, who received 245 votes of 458. The platform adopted for the guidance of the candidates on the stump during the long Winter campaign, and for the rank and file of the party, is as follows:

Whereas, The Republican Party sprang into existence as the ally of liberty, justice, and integrity in their contest with the slave power and the Democratic Party; it has battled manfully and triumphantly to preserve the Union, to crush rebellion, to emancipate and enfranchise and to establish the foundation of the Republic on the eternal principles of unity, equality, and freedom. Emerging from the chaos of civil war through the valor and sacrifice of our citizen soldiery, the Republican Party has restored the straying States to their orbits; it has established peace, justice, and tranquillity; it has secured indemnity from England through arbitration, and reparation from Spain through a just and prompt demand; it has paid more than $300,000,000 of the public debt, reduced taxation, and held the Republic steadily on its onward and upward course; therefore,

Resolved—First, While we recall with pride the noble origin, the heroic career, and the beneficent achievements of the Republican Party, we regret and condemn the want of fidelity which has characterized a few of those whom it has trusted with place and power.

Second—The bill providing for back pay and increase of salaries, passed by the Forty-second Congress, was a violation of the pledge of economy contained in the Philadelphia platform, renewed by the press and on the stump throughout the Presidential campaign, and reaffirmed after the re-election of President Grant.

Third—We call upon our Senators and Representatives to vote for the unconditional repeal of the so-called act of the Forty-second Congress, and so use their influence and votes to re-establish all salaries, including the salary of the President of the United States, at the old scale, so far as the Constitution will admit.

Fourth—In view of the prevailing industrial and financial depression, we call upon our Senators and Representatives who have profited by the back pay voted by the Forty-second Congress to make restitution to the Government, which they have helped to embarrass.

Fifth—We earnestly invite the co-operation of the Republican Party of other States in a united and determined effort to preserve the organization from reproach from any quarter, so that it may continue to occupy the proud position of being the party of the people, for the people, by the people.

Sixth—As in a republic there should be no privileged class, and the burdens of government should be equally borne, we protest against any revival of the abuses of the franking privilege, and will hail the day when free passes, favoritism, and all unjust discriminations shall be eliminated from railway management, and a corresponding reduction made in fares and in freights to the whole people.

Seventh—We call upon Congress to pave the way by early and wise legislation for such improvements in our banking system, and for as speedy a return to specie payments, as will be most beneficial to the great industrial and commercial interests of the country.

Eighth—We demand such a revision of the laws creating and governing saving banks as shall lead to the investments of their funds in undoubted securities and real estate within New-Hampshire, and the total separation of their management from other banking institutions, to the end that their funds may be securely invested, and our towns and villages built up, and our mechanics and working men encouraged to provide homes and farms for themselves.

Ninth—We call upon the next Legislature to make a thorough revision of the laws relating to taxation and valuation, so that taxation shall be just and equal, and no unjust burden be imposed upon the earnings of the poor.

Resolved, That agricultural pursuits are the bases of all material prosperity, and best calculated to foster those habits which conduce to the highest welfare of a State; that we hail with gratification the advances making in the science of agriculture and the evidence of awakening interest in its pursuit in our own State; that the Republican Party will welcome the healthy influence which tillers of the soil always bring to their councils, and accord to them their full and legitimate weight in the Government, and that we pledge our utmost efforts to redress all grievances and unjust discriminations which the farming interests suffer; to abolish all special privileges and to give to all classes of men equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That we deprecate the growing tendency to special legislation as a prolific source of abuse, consuming time which should be devoted to general business, and tending to prodigality, corruption, and the aggrandizement of individual and corporate monopolies at the expense of the people, and that we urge on our members of Congress to use all their influence for a reform of this increasing evil. We also approve without reserve President Grant's recommendation for an amendment of the organic law, so as to protect the country from the abuse of loading down Appropriation bills with plundering schemes and other objectionable legislation, in the shape of riders and amendments in the closing hours of the sessions of Congress.

Resolved, That we deplore the prevalence of intemperance as one of the most alarming evils of our time, producing most of the ignorance, pauperism, vice, and crime which burden us with debt and shame; that we rejoice in the growth of a deep and earnest moral sentiment in behalf of temperance principles; that we believe the work of temperance reform cannot be successfully prosecuted without a more thorough appeal to moral suasion than has been employed for the last few years, and that we indorse the unanimous action of our last Legislature for the maintenance of the present Temperance laws of the State.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the auspicious results of Republican rule in the State of New-Hampshire—a faithful and efficient administration of the laws, a healthy growth and development of our varied industrial interests, economy in expenditures, honesty among officials, unmarred by a single example of corruption or defalcation by the custodians of public funds, moderate taxation, prompt provision for all public obligations, and a steady decrease of the State and municipal debts, and we confidently appeal to the voters to continue in power a party which has given such abundant proofs of its honest purpose and watchful care for the rights and interests of the people.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the efforts of the House of Representatives, seconded by every effort of the National Administration, to retrench expenditure and reduce the appropriations for the civil, military, and naval services, and believe that no additional burdens, by way of taxation, should be made on the business, labor, and production of the people till every effort has been exhausted to bring the expenses of the Government within its present and its prospective means, and that, if a resort to such taxation become necessary in order to meet the obligations of the Government, we believe it should, as far as practicable, fall upon objects of luxury which do not enter into the daily use and comfort of the people, and on those traffics especially which are deleterious in their influence to the health, morals, and happiness of mankind.

The organization of the convention was arranged by the State Central Committee. Gen. Briggs, the President, delivered a long speech on taking the chair, in which he reviewed the work of the Republican Party and pointed out what it should do to live in the future. He denounced the salary grab in unmeasured terms; declared that the civil service must be at once reformed; insisted that an early return to specie payments must be effected, and that the work of disclosing corruption in office and high places and punishing it must go on till our public affairs are improved, and denounced the caucus system. In conclusion he pronounced in favor of woman suffrage, a reform which in his judgment the Republican Party could not afford to despise.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

PREPARING FOR TO-DAY'S CONVENTION—THE REPUBLICAN TACTICS PRODUCE CONFUSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7.—To-night the Democrats are in council. Their convention is to-morrow, but they are in a hopeless daze, on account of the action of the Rebublicans. Before to-day, Ex-Gov. Weston stood a fair chance of another nomination, but now the delegates who have already arrived have hay-seed on the brain, and talk vigorously of putting a Democratic farmer against the Republican nominee. Judge Roberts, of Rollingsford, is the most prominent farmers' candidate, though Hon. John Procter, of Andover, is also spoken of. He has money, and so stands well. For Railroad Commissioner, L. Silloway, of Franklin, and A. T. Pierce, of Claremont, are most spoken of. It is the general impression that the resolutions will advocate the repeal of the Prohibitory law and the substitution of the license system.

SUNDAY LECTURES IN LONDON.

The fashion of Sunday lectures is becoming very noticeable in England, especially in London, to which locality we more particularly refer. Those lectures have been delivered to large audiences on the mornings and evenings of the Sabbath, at St. George's Hall, Langham place, Freemason's Hall, and other parts of the metropolis by a number of learned and literary men—Rev. Allen Graham discoursing at St. George's Hall on the theme of "Man's Cruelty to Man," with Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S., on the evening of the same day, explaining the "Functions of the Brain;" next, E. Wheeler, Esq., F. R. A. S., on the "Curiosities of Insect Life;" and Dr. G. G. Zerffi (lecturer in the National Art Drawing School) on the "Long and Short Chronologies of the Egyptians;" Dr. John Rae, LL. D., on the "Saskatchewan Valley" of the British American possessions, and on the same day, (Dec. 7,) Karl Blind on the "Mythology of the Teutonic Forefathers." Some of these subjects look rather too learned or too remote for the tastes of a London audience at a Sunday lecture. But they seem to give a great deal of satisfaction, and, on the whole, it is evident that they convey a great amount of instruction and entertainment, even though the majority of hearers in some cases—that of the "Long and Short Chronologies," for instance—should not find themselves fully up to the level of the lecturer. On the whole, these discourses come very fairly within the range of most understandings, and are well calculated to help along the progress of social enlightenment. At the same time, it must be observed that a great many prejudices are working against them. It is suggested that the people who go to these lectures should observe the custom of the day, and go to church instead. But the truth is they are not disposed to go to church; and, therefore, in presence of such a tendency of certain classes of men, the friends of popular enlightenment have thought it better to attract them to the lecture-rooms than leave them in their houses without employment, to look for other and far worse means of recreation. London has the population of a nation—such a population, for instance, as could baffle the strength of British imperialism about a century ago, on this ground—and about half that number may be said to care little or nothing about the divine worship of the churches. Such a consideration, urged a thousand times and emphasized in a great variety of ways, is one that seems very fairly to justify those who would rather give secular instruction on Sundays than give none at all, knowing as they do, and as every sensible man in society must know, that the ignorance of a community is one of the very worst curses that can afflict it.

Considering the vast population of London, one may safely conclude that there is no city in the world more likely to benefit by the enlightenment and harmless recreation offered by that custom of giving the people on Sundays the lectures they are willing and even eager to hear. And the argument and the example may well claim the attention of the cultured classes in all other large cities. If the Sunday notions of the great mass of our own laborious people are to be raised above the customary enjoyments looked for on the day of rest—enjoyments for the most part so little creditable to the morals or the religion of the community—perhaps the friends of sobriety and civilization could find no more available means to such an end than that fashion of Sunday lectures. The wants of an age like the present are very pressing; and neither the world nor the thoughts of man can be made to stand still for a day. Everything is in motion and full of change, and the best friends of society must be for those changes that carry the greatest amount of good along with them. Such lectures would be of an intellectual and instructive kind, on a variety of themes at present monopolized by the privileged orders—the authors of books and the critics of reviews—and seldom presented to the lively intelligence of the people at large. If the advocates of a purely religious observance of the Sabbath should find anything to correct or condemn in such discourses—as they probably would—they would have a marked opportunity of doing so, and a very attentive auditory. Those Sunday lecturers would now and then be apt to say things in the style of the so-called materialists and the admirers of Darwin and Huxley. But neither Darwin nor Huxley has the merit—if it is a merit—of being so very original or dangerous as people are apt to think. These men meddle with secondary causes merely, and some of the operations of nature, and for the rest they are as much in the dark as the most ignorant. At any rate, the great cause of human enlightenment requires that our popular teachers of all sorts shall do their best to increase knowledge and combat error. Free thought will always be the necessity of a free country, and we need be under no fear for the progress and the ultimate ascendency of truth.

GEN. QUESADA.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CUBAN GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 7.—To-day Gen. Rafael Quesada arrived from New-Orleans, via Cedar Keys. He left New-Orleans on the 2d of January. As soon as the General landed I sought for an interview with him, which was accorded. Having expressed a desire to converse with him the General said:

"I know English but little, and that only in the way of business."

Question—I wish to know your business, and everything connected with the Cuban cause you choose to communicate.

General—Well, let us have wine, cigars, and an interpreter.

These having been provided, I asked the General where he came from and what he was here for.

General—I left New-Orleans on the 2d of January. My business there, as it is here, was to excite interest in the patriot cause of Cuba, and I found there thousands of willing hands and dollars. Notwithstanding the impoverished and depressed condition of the people, I can get one thousand or more men, well armed, from New-Orleans any day I want them. The greatest favor was shown me, and I know that popular sympathy is strong in my cause.

Question—But, General, I thought of going home, believing everything of interest over in this neighborhood.

General—Sir, important events, I think, are about to take place in Cuba. I am here to be near the scene of action.

Question—What do you intend to do?

General—My movements I cannot foresee nor foretell, but I will organize what strength I can in Key West for future events. I do not know when I shall go to Cuba, or from what point; but when I do go, you may rest assured that a blow of magnitude will be struck.

Question—What is the effect of the present change of Government in Spain on the Cuban revolution?

General—Spain, whether republican or monarchical, is our enemy, and we care not whether she be republic or monarchy, we and she are equally opposed.

Question—But I understand that the Governments of the United States, England, France, and Italy have combined in a movement to guarantee to Cuba a colonial government, in which her people will have substantial control of her affairs?

General—That will amount to nothing, for we intend to be free and separate from Spain at any cost and entirely.

Question—How would you be content with annexation to the United States?

General—The recent action of the United States has indisposed us to annexation to that country, but if she should change her policy toward us we might willingly become a State in the Union.

Question—What is your strength in Cuba?

General—From past experience and what has been recently developed, we believe that any day we choose to make a united effort we can drive the Spaniards from Havana and take control of the island.

Question—Why, then, do you delay?

General—We are arming the patriots as rapidly as possible. That is all that is needed. Men we have enough; muskets we want. The Winchester rifle is the arm now adopted for the Cuban Army, and when we put our men into the field with that arm the Spaniards must retreat or fall before us.

Question—Is there no possibility of compromise?

General—None. Never were there such implacable enemies as we and the Spaniards, and we must have a Government wholly independent and disconnected from them or die. I have successfully landed arms and men on the island heretofore, and will do so hereafter.

Question—I will go with you, General, with pleasure, and shoulder a musket.

General—Men are welcome, but muskets more so; but I will be glad to take you.

Question—What has been the effect of the recent atrocities in Cuba?

General—They have tended to unite and recruit the patriots, and they are stronger to-day than ever.

Question—What organized strength has Gen. Garcia?

General—I do not know precisely, but it is sufficient to drive before him any force the Spaniards can concentrate.

The General, in conclusion, said that he had embarked for life in the cause, and he saw no reason to doubt its ultimate success. He thinks that a few weeks will develop important movements, and that within a short time Cuba will be free and independent. Gen. Quesada is a handsome young man, of good address and soldierly mien, and possesses the full confidence of the Cubans here and elsewhere.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

NEEDED INCREASE OF ARMY PAYMASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The number of army Paymasters has been so much reduced by death, that the Paymaster General finds great difficulty in the payment of troops. By a law which was passed at the time of the consolidation of the army, any further appointments in the pay corps to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation, were forbidden. The force has been so much reduced, however, that an increase is made very necessary.

PERSONAL.

Among those who have never drawn any pay under the increased salary law should be mentioned Representative John D. Lawson, of New-York City. He has drawn no salary since his election, preferring to wait until the Salary bill should be repealed, or some law passed concerning the grab law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEN. SHERMAN ON ARMY EXPENSES.

Gen. Sherman has been before the Committee on Military Affairs yesterday and to-day, in response to an invitation of the committee to give his views on the subject of reducing the expenses of the army. The summary of his opinion is that the force of the cavalry, the artillery, and the infantry is now at its minimum, in view of the extent of land and sea frontier which it has to cover and protect; that if the pruning knife is to be applied at all it should be only to the Engineer and Staff Corps, over which he has no control, and that with the exception of the forts in New-York and Boston Harbors, Fort Alcatraz, in San Francisco Harbor, and some of the forts in Portland Harbor, Maine, the other sea-coast defenses of the country are not of the slightest importance, and should not have another dollar spent on them. He recognizes the possible contingent importance of Fort Schuyler and the fort at Willet's Point, N. Y., in the event of the Hell Gate Channel being opened, but thinks that until that time no expenditure should be made there. The Secretary of War and Adjt. Gen. Townsend are expected to give their views to-morrow.

MR. CUSHING'S INTENDED DEPARTURE.

Gen. Cushing has informed the President of his readiness, if necessary, to proceed at once on his mission, but also mentioned a previous engagement to address the National Convention of Mexican Veterans on the 15th inst. The President replied through the Secretary of State that nothing would be done to interfere with this engagement. Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, will be one of the Philadelphia delegation in attendance on the Convention.

BOLD BURGLARY IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

A number of drafts for the refunding of taxes were stolen from one of the rooms of the Internal Revenue Office between 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 8 o'clock this morning. The party who committed the theft broke into the room and burst open a tin box in which the drafts had been placed. The case is in the hands of officers, and no doubt exists that the guilty parties will soon be arrested.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The McEnery Legislature, through a committee, have telegraphed to the presiding officers of the Senate and House at great length. The communication is in the form of a petition for relief and recognition. The dispatch is signed by Messrs. Booth, Warrall, Lobdell, Foster, and Zacharie.

THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, will be the next called in regular order. They will then present the revised statutes as codified, which will make a volume of upward of 1,500 printed pages. They will recommend numerous amendments, the consideration of which, and the reading of the revised statutes, even if the latter are enacted in a lump, will necessarily occupy so much time that special evening sessions will probably be ordered for the purpose.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD—A BILL TO FORFEIT ITS LANDS.

Mr. Page, of California, will shortly introduce in the House a bill to forfeit to the United States all lands hitherto withdrawn under grant for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has failed to comply with the conditions of the law requiring fifty miles of road to be built every year. The enactment of this bill would restore to the public domain forty sections of land per mile from the western boundary of the Indian Territory to San Francisco, including millions of acres in California.

COMPUTATIONS OF FOREIGN VALUES.

The Attorney General has decided that under the act of March 3, 1873, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to direct that computations at Customhouses, in the reduction of invoices expressed in foreign values in the money of account of the United States, shall be at the rates estimated by the Director of the Mint and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury asking that the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Treasury be directed to hold the usual examinations at once, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of First Deputy Sweet.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL CONCERTS.

The second entertainment of the series of concerts to terminate to-morrow evening, took place at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, in presence of an audience of the most appreciative kind. A mere mention of the latter fact speaks for the promise of the performance, for actual courage was required, at the hour the matinée commenced, to defy the storm. But the promise was exceptional, and the first night's experience showed that the pleasant assurances of the Wieniawski-Maurel programmes were certain of fulfillment. The concerted instrumental music bore a fair proportion to the solos, and embraced a quartet by Mozart, in D minor, and an andante and scherzo from Mendelssohn's E minor quartet. Both of these numbers were exceedingly well played, and in M. Wieniawski's share in their recital—spite of the remarkable verdict of a contemporary, who yesterday found fault with the violinist instead of blaming Spohr and Mendelssohn for the predominance of the violin part—he only distinguished himself in the proper measure, without at all seeking, as implied, to reduce the remainder of the quartet to the plane of an accompaniment. The solos were numerous, and chosen with decided tact. The rich voice of M. Maurel, his clear enunciation of the text of his songs—and in modern music words are well-nigh inseparable from notes—and his fine phrasing, were conspicuous in every piece allotted to him. He first rendered Gounod's "Méditation Poétique," called "Le Vallon," and, in response to an encore, gave the romance from "Don Pasquale." In the second part of the concert he repeated the *aria di bravura,* from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," heard on the previous evening, and only to be dealt with by a vocalist thoroughly acquainted with the style of singing upon which the masters of art depended for the effectiveness of their works. The marvelous ease with which M. Maurel overcame the difficulties of the aria, and the agility and surety of execution shown in the most florid passages, which many artists are thankful to be able to deliver *a mezza voce,* elicited applause, the earliest round of which broke in upon the air; while the dignity and dramatic force of the recitative were quite as worthy of critical admiration. M. Maurel had to supplement his bravura piece with the pretty romance ("Sei vendicata assai") from "Dinorah," and he brought the entertainment to a close with "Eri tu," from "Il Ballo." M. Wieniawski, who was in his happiest mood and best form, interpreted Beethoven's melodious romance in F; his own tuneful, characteristic, and trying second polonaise; Ernst's exquisite "Elégie" and his setting of Russian airs; he added to the programme, also, Vieuxtemps' "Air Varié," in response to one of many recalls. Mr. Wieniawski's execution of these compositions has often been alluded to here, and as it was long ago conceded that he was the interpreter *par excellence* of the brilliant repertoire of violin music, we need say nothing more under this head. The songstress of the matinée was Miss Ida Rosburgh, who recited the first aria from "Di Zauberfloete" and Rode's "Concert Variations"—the two most ornate numbers written for bravura-vocalists—with sufficient dash and surety to afford much gratification. To-night, M. Maurel and Wieniawski appear at the Brooklyn Academy, and to-morrow, at Steinway Hall, their final concert in this City may be attended.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The public have been so interested and amused by the frontier play in which the Comanche Indians are introduced, that in spite of the steady down-pour of rain last night, there was a full house. The Indians, though not quite numerous enough to form a tribe, as they are termed in the play-bill, make a very gallant show, and perform some peculiar dances and songs. The wily manager, however, not trusting entirely to the red skin attraction, has introduced a peculiar feature into the piece by introducing after every performance a tribe of niggers who parody very laughably and cleverly the provious exhibition. The two heroines of the drama were personated by Miss Marie Gorenflo and Miss Rena, who were as heroic and as little afraid of exploding fire-arms as could be expected under the circumstances. After the conclusion of the drama, the variety business commenced with songs and dances by little Jennie Yeamans, a pretty child of ten years, who performed a multitudinous kind of jig with great spirit amid great applause. The great hit of the week, however, has been an original character sketch by Mr. R. M. Carroll, called "My Father Sold Charcoal," which, though a trifle rude, is immensely vigorous and not without gleams of genuine comic talent. Miss Walby's skipping-rope dance also was very well received, and indeed deserved it, for although similar performances have often been witnessed, they have never been done so gracefully or with so much varied action.

THE COLOSSEUM.

That huge iron mystery, which for months has been rising higher and higher, like the tower of Babel before the confusion of tongues, has at length found its solution. It is the Colosseum of Mr. P. T. Barnum. It will display on Saturday next, the formal opening day, the great cyclorama of London by day, with an obligato accompaniment of the chimes of Bow Bells. This performance will take place in the afternoon. In the evening, will be shown for the first time the chastely beautiful cyclorama of Paris by night. In connection with both exhibitions is the polytechnic promenade, which adds to the charms of the Colosseum band the attraction of a series of alcoves filled with the most exciting and enigmatical phenomena of science and art.

The Colosseum Reception.

The Colosseum Grand Reception will be given on Thursday evening, Jan. 8. Guests will take notice, in order to avoid confusion, that carriages arriving will turn up Broadway and set down at the grand entrance, thence up Broadway and wait. On taking up they will drive from Seventh avenue, on Thirty-fifth street, to grand entrance. Carriages may be ordered at 12 o'clock P. M.—*Advertisement.*

Sidney Smith's advice to those about to marry was—Don't! Our advice to every young lady about to pronounce the fatal yes is, do not till you secure a promise of a REMINGTON FAMILY—of course, we mean a Remington Family Sewing-machine, without which no family can be truly happy. Offices, No. 294 Bowery and Nos. 281 and 283 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. CHOCOLAT MENIER FOR LUNCHEON.—*Advertisement.*

All persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

The Mother's Remedy.—For all Diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, colds, and throat diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Rupture.—Dr. Marsh, late of the firm of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., will receive his patients at rooms Nos. 18 and 19 Astor House, ladies' entrance, Vesey st.
L. MARSH.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, foreign note papers. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

All forms of Skin and Blood Diseases Cured by Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BRAMHALL—MATHER.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. L. W. Bancroft, D. D. WILLIAM H. BRAMHALL, of Bergen Point, N. J., to VIRGINIA, daughter of Howard Mather, of Brooklyn.

BUCK—McKEE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday, the 5th inst., by Rev. W. T. Egbert, OSWALD BURDETT BUCK to MARY ELIZABETH McKEE. No cards.

CHAPLIN—MORTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, at Grace Church, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., ERNEST CHAPLIN, of London, to DELPHINE, daughter of the late Hon. Daniel O. Morton, of Ohio.

ELLIS—McCLURE.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, in St. John's Church, by the bride's father, Rev. E. McClure, ROBERT N. ELLIS, of West Chester, N. Y., to Miss FANNIE McCLURE. No cards.

HAMMAN—WARRINER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's uncle, S. L. Parsons, Esq., by Rev. Charles Homer, Rector of St. James' Church, HARRY A. HAMMAN and SARAH BEAUMONT, daughter of the late Solomon Warriner, of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

BREEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, RICHARD HENRY, infant son of William and Dinah Breen, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 13 days.

Funeral from No. 438 West 29th st., on Friday, 9th inst., at 1 P. M.

BROWNELL.—At Auburn, Jan. 7, aged 88 years, MARY, wife of Dr. Moses Brownell.

FRAME.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, IDA MARIA FRAME, daughter of James Alexander and Maria Frame, aged 1 year 4 months 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 490 2d av., on Thursday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock, to Green-Wood Cemetery.

GARDINER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 5, PERCY GARDINER, the eldest son of Thomas and Harriet Gardiner, Jr., aged 10 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Park avenue, at 1 P. M. on Thursday, Jan. 8. The relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

GRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 5, Mrs. SARAH GRADY, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. James Littlejohn, No. 86 Sands st., Brooklyn.

GREEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874, at her late residence, No. 472 West 24th st., HARRIET GREEN, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOPSON.—In this City, Tuesday, Jan. 6, of diphtheritic croup, MARY WILLIAMSON, only daughter of Rev. Geo. B. and Mary W. Hopson, aged 5 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., Thursday at 3:30.

HOWELL.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., WILLIAM S. HOWELL, M. D.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 149 Spring st., on Thursday at 11 A. M. The interment will take place on Friday at Riverhead, Long Island.

LITTELL.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 5, 1874, JOHN C. LITTELL, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 19 East Park st., Newark, on Friday, Jan. 9, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LUYSTER.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., after a brief illness, at the residence of Mrs. Burgher, Richmond Road, Middletown, Staten Island, CATHARINE B., wife of Ebert Luyster, of Brooklyn, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 2:30 P. M., on Friday, 9th inst. Relatives and friends in general are invited to attend. Train by 1 o'clock boat, Staten Island Ferry, New-York.

MANICE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, H. BROWNLEE, infant son of Edward A. and Phœbe R. Manice, aged 2 months and 17 ds.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 12 East 29th st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 P. M.

McCONNIN.—On the 5th inst., J. FOSTER McCONNIN, in the 45th year of his age.

After a solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church, Kent av., Brooklyn, the remains were yesterday interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

MYER.—Jan. 5, 1874, ANGELINA C. MYER, youngest daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Lexington av., on Thursday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POST.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, 1874, SYLVESTER S. POST, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUACKENBOSS.—At Flushing, on Tuesday, 6th inst., of scarlet fever, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, only child of George W. and Sarah J. Quackenboss, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of State and Farrington streets, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

STREET.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, SARAH, relict of the late William J. Street, in the 80th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, George R. Cholwell, at 2:30, and St. Paul's Church at 3 P. M., on Sunday, 11th inst.

TUBBS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, 1874, of scarlet fever, MARY ALICE, only daughter of Samuel W. and Ruth Emma Tubbs, aged 5 years and 11 days.

Funeral will take place to-day, 8th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot at Montclair to meet the train leaving foot of Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M.

WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., ESTHER F., widow of the late Thomas Walden, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State st., near Bond, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At the "Church Home," Brooklyn, on the night of the 5th inst., MARY ANN, wife of Thomas E. Williams.

Funeral from the chapel of the Church Charity Foundation, Albany av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WHOLE VAST CONTINENT IS OURS!—Col. Dunbar, God's chosen instrument in the discovery of the only curative agent for the hitherto fatal diseases, and Dr. A. H. Heath, do not imitate the great Alexander by weeping because they have no more conquests to make, as the diseases under the control of the miraculous BETHESDA WATER are hydra-headed and developed daily. Read the triumphs on the Pacific: If the one-tenth part of the wonderful things said and sworn to concerning the medical virtues of the Water of the Bethesda Mineral Spring is true, it has healing powers as marvelous as those of the Pool of Siloam after the supernatural troubling of the waters. And if any reliance is to be reposed in the best and highest kind of human testimony, all the benefits believed in ages of superstition to be derivable from the springs named after famous saints, are actually experienced by persons well known in this community who have tried the Bethesda Water. Learned physicians and chemists bear willing and positive testimony to the extraordinary fact that this mineral water is nature's sure remedy for diabetes, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, and also for that hitherto incurable and dreadful scourge, Bright's disease of the kidneys. The names that are furnished as vouchers for these marvels are not of the class with which quacks and charlatans seek to bolster up their pernicious nostrums, and impose upon a credulous community. Among these names are those of Hon. Stephen J. Field, Alvinza Hayward, C. O. S. Gibbs, A. T. Fairsh, N. Pepern, Dr. J. H. Floto, S. W. Lee, H. L. Hosmer, Capt. C. H. Waklee, Gen. C. J. Hutchinson, Capt. A. T. Fletcher, Levi Strauss & Co., and others as well known as they on California and Battery sts., in San Francisco, have all authorized their names to be used as references in regard to the healing virtues of the Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, which they have personally tested.—*California Advertisers.*

Depot and Office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7:30 A. M., and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

$9,000.—I WILL SELL A NEW HOUSE, ten rooms, all modern improvements, good location, ten lots and stable, at Franklin, N. J., twelve miles from City; $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; or will exchange for railroad or insurance stock. Call or address GEO. S. PORTER, No. 200 Broadway.

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, and Psychology in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; $3 a year. With SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2. Both sent a year for $4 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra.
D. CHAMBERLIN,
Proprietor.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., ESQ., PRESIDENT Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association:

SIR: It seems inexpedient, if not impracticable, to call a meeting of the Central Committee for the purpose of ordering the primary election in the Twenty-first District for member of Assembly; under these circumstances we take the responsibility of advising you to call a meeting of the association on THURSDAY EVENING next, to fix the time for the primary election.

Your obedient servants,
HUGH GARDNER,
Chairman Republican Central Committee.
GEORGE BLISS,
Chairman Republican Executive Committee.
G. W. LYON, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above a special meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
President.
BENJAMIN PAGE,
Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Republican Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock.
KNOX MCAFEE, Sec'y. GEORGE BLISS, President.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 Pacific Mail...... 42
1400 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.....b30. 42½
200 do......s3. 42¼
100 do.....b10. 42⅜
300 do.......... 42¼
300 do.........c. 42⅛
500 do.......... 42¼
600 do.......... 42⅜
100 do.....b10. 42½
600 do......b3. 42½
400 do.......... 42½
700 do.......... 42⅝
300 do.........c. 42½
700 Western Union.. 75¾
500 do.......... 75⅝
300 do.......... 75¾
100 do.........c. 75¾
200 do.........c. 75⅞
500 do.......... 75⅞
200 do.......... 76
900 N.Y.C. & Hud.s3.100
100 do..........100
2500 Union Pacific... 31¼
400 do.........c. 31⅛
1500 do.......... 31¼
200 do......b3. 31⅜
800 do.......... 31⅜
300 Bos., H. & Erie... 3¼
300 do......b3. 3⅜
100 N. W. Pref....b3. 72½
200 do.......... 72½
400 St. Paul.......... 45¼
300 do.........c. 45⅜
100 do.......... 45½
100 St. Paul Pref..... 71
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 13

2000 Lake Shore..... 80¾
10 do.......... 81
100 do......b3. 80⅞
500 do.........c. 80¾
100 do.......... 80½
200 do.......s3. 80⅝
700 do.......... 80⅞
500 do.......s3. 80¾
2300 do.......... 80¾
100 Rock Island......104
200 North-western... 60
200 do.......... 60⅛
200 do.....b10. 60¼
100 do.......s3. 60⅛
300 do.......... 60
50 do.......... 59⅞
300 do.......... 60
300 do.......s3. 59⅞
200 do.......... 59¾
100 Tol. & Wabash... 52⅝
500 do.......... 52½
200 do.......... 52⅜
100 do.......... 52⅝
200 do.......s3. 52½
700 do.........c. 52½
300 do.......... 52⅜
100 do.......... 52¼
100 Han. & St. J..s3. 29½
600 Ohio & Miss...... 32
300 do.......... 32⅛
200 do.......s3. 32⅛
310 do.......... 32¼
300 do.......... 32⅜
100 C., C. & I. C.b16. 29¼
200 do.......s3. 29⅛
200 do.......s3. 29

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 sm....12.113
500 do......sm.112½
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67, b. c.........116½
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64.114½
4,000 do..........114⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N..........115⅜
1,000 do..........115¼

$20,000 U.S. 6s '81 C.117
550 U. S. 5-20 R. '67........12.115½
2,000 do....b. c.115¾
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68, b. c.........116
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...114⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65, 12...........115½
500 do..........115

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. C. 6s S. T. 3d class........ 6½
5,000 do.......... 7
2,000 S.C.6s n.J.&J.. 9
1,000 Mo. 6s.......... 91½
2,000 Mich. 6s '78.. 97
1,000 N.Y.S.B.L.Reg.104½
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s '83. 93
1,000 Erie 1st M....102
2,000 do..........102¼
2,000 Erie 2d......c. 99½
8,000 Long Dock Bds. 93½
10,000 M. C. 7s........ 92
7,000 U. P. R. 1st.... 83¼
11,000 do.......... 83⅜
2,000 do.......s3. 83¼
2,000 U. P. 7s L. G... 77½
15,000 U. P. 10s Inc. 74
1,000 do.......... 73⅞
7,000 C. & N. W. C... 89½
7,000 C.&N.W.C.C.B. 85
1,000 do.......... 84⅞
3,000 G. W. 1st '88.. 95
8,000 M. & E. 1st....106
3,000 T. & W. 1st..... 97
13,000 O.&M.C.S.F.. 90
2,000 O. & M 2d..... 78
1,000 S.L.&I.M.2d.... 80
1,000 M.&S.P.7s G.... 83⅛
2,000 do.......... 83
1,000 W. U. T. 7s...... 94
3,000 D.&H.R.b.'91..101
10 Am. Ex. B....b. c.108
100 Canton Co....b. c. 76½
76 D. & H. C..........116
50 Con. Coal.......... 50½
400 do......b. c. 50
100 Q. M. Co......b3. 30¼
100 Wes. U. T.....b. c. 76
700 do.......... 75¾
800 do.......... 75⅝
100 do.........c. 75½
600 do.......... 75⅝
1200 do.......... 75¾
700 do.......... 75⅝
100 do......b3. 75¾
100 do.......... 75⅞
100 do.....b30. 76⅛
100 do.........c. 75⅞
600 do.......... 76
200 do.......... 76⅛
10 Am. Ex.......... 60
100 do.......... 59¾
40 Harlem R.........118
100 Ill. Cen. R.......102½
20 do..........103
50 Pacific Mail........ 42⅝
200 do......b. c. 42½
200 do.......... 42⅜
500 do.......... 42¼
700 do.......... 42⅛
10 do.......... 42½
200 do.......... 42⅜
700 do.......... 42½
400 do.......... 42⅝
300 do.........c. 42½
1500 do.......... 42⅝
100 do.....b10. 42¾
100 do......b3. 42¾
2300 do.......... 42¾
300 do.........c. 42¾
1100 do.......... 42⅞
1100 do......b3. 43
600 do.......... 42⅞
600 do.....b10. 43
100 N.Y. C. & H.b c.c. 99⅝
100 do.......... 99¾
100 do.......... 99⅞
100 do.........c. 99⅞
100 do......b3. 99¾
10 do..........100
400 do.......... 99⅞

100 Panama R....b. c.110¼
100 Chic & R.I.R.b.c.104
22 N. J. C. R.......... 99½
900 L.S.&M.S.R.b.c.c. 80¾
300 do.......s3. 80⅝
100 do......b3. 80¾
300 do.......s3. 80½
800 do.......s3. 80⅜
200 do.........c. 80¼
1200 do.......... 80⅜
900 do.......... 80½
900 do.........c. 80½
300 do......b3. 80⅝
1100 do.......... 80⅝
100 do.......... 80¾
100 do......b3. 80⅞
500 do.......... 80¾
300 U. P. R..b. c. b3. 31⅜
600 do.........c. 31¾
300 do.........c. 31⅛
100 do.......... 31¼
500 do.......... 31⅜
500 do.........c. 31⅜
100 do......b3. 31⅜
300 do......b3. 31½
100 do......b5. 31½
500 do.........c. 31⅜
100 do.......s3. 31⅜
100 do.....b30. 31¾
400 do......b3. 31½
800 do.......... 31½
200 do.......... 31⅝
20 C. & N.W. R..b. c. 60⅜
100 do.........c. 59⅞
600 do......b3. 60
800 do.......... 60
200 do.........c. 60¼
100 do.......s3. 60¾
100 C.&N.W.P.b.c.b3. 72½
100 do.......... 72½
100 do......b3. 72⅝
100 do.......... 72¾
200 do.......... 72⅜
500 M. & St. P. R.b. c. 45¼
100 do.......... 45⅜
295 do.......... 45⅝
400 do.......... 45
200 do.......s3. 45½
800 do......b3. 45¾
500 do.......... 45¾
100 M. & St. P. Pref. b. c........s60. 71
300 do.......... 71¼
200 T. & W. R....b. c. 52¼
500 do.......... 52⅛
1100 do.......... 52¼
200 do.........c. 52⅜
400 do.......... 52¼
30 P., Ft.W. & C. G.. 90½
35 B., H. & E. R.b. c. 3⅜
100 do.......... 3¼
100 D., L. & W.R....... 99¾
300 do.......... 99½
87 do......b. c. 99½
40 do.......... 99¾
100 A. & P. Pref..b. c. 13
100 do.........c. 13
7 Rome & W. R....... 72
20 N. Y. N.H. & H. R.126
50 do......b. c.125½
100 H. & St. J.R.b. c. 29½
100 do.......... 29¾
47 J. & C. R....b. c. 85
400 O. & M. R....b. c. 32⅛
400 do.......... 32¼
500 do.......... 32⅜
100 C.,C. & I. C.R.b.c. 29
100 do......b3. 29
200 do.......s3. 29¼
100 do.....b10. 29¼
600 do.......... 29½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 Pac. Mail......b30. 43⅛
700 do......b3. 43
800 do.......... 43
1000 do......b3. 43⅛
200 do.......s3. 43
100 do.......... 43⅛
2300 do.......... 43
1350 do.......... 43⅛
50 do.......... 43⅜
300 do.........c. 43⅛
200 do......b3. 43¼
1300 do.......... 43¼
300 do......b3. 43⅜
400 do.........c. 43¼
900 Western Union... 76
400 do.......... 76⅛
900 Lake Shore...... 80⅝
100 do.........c. 80⅝
600 do......b3. 80¾
50 do.......... 80⅞
200 do.......... 80¾
100 do.........c. 80¾
200 do.......... 80⅞
300 do......b3. 81
2300 do.......... 81
1200 do.......... 80⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. & H...100
200 do..........100⅛
300 do..........100¼
50 do......b3.100⅛
200 do......b3.100¼
200 North-western.... 60¼
600 do.......... 60½
100 do......b3. 60¾
200 do.......... 60⅝
400 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......... 60⅝
100 North-west. Pf.... 92⅞
1000 U. Pacific....s3. 31½
800 do.......... 31½
500 do......b3. 31⅝
800 do.......... 31⅝
100 do.......s3. 31⅝
300 do......b3. 31¾
500 do.......... 31⅝
500 do.......... 31¾
100 do.......... 31⅝
100 do......b3. 31¾
600 Rock Island.......104¼
100 do..........104⅜

200 St. Paul.......... 45⅞
1200 do.......... 46
100 do.....b10. 46¼
1000 do.......... 46¼
100 do.......... 46⅛
100 do......b3. 46¼
300 do.......... 46¼
1500 do.......... 46⅜
200 do.....b10. 46½
200 do......b3. 46½
1200 do.......... 46½
100 do.........c. 46½
100 do.......... 46⅝
600 do.......... 46¾
100 do.......s3. 46¾
75 do.......... 46½
800 do.......... 46⅞
600 do.......... 47
200 do......b3. 47⅛
200 do.......... 47⅛
1400 do.......... 47
600 do.......... 46⅞
100 do......b4. 47
100 do.......... 47
900 Bos., H. & Erie... 3¼
300 do......b3. 3⅜
100 St. Paul Pf....... 71⅜
100 do.......... 71½
100 do......b3. 72
300 do.......... 72
100 do......b5. 72
10 Morris & Essex... 91
300 Ohio & Miss....... 32⅜
100 C., C. & I. C..b15. 29½
300 do.......... 29⅜
800 do......b3. 29½
200 Toledo & Wab..... 52½
300 do......b3. 52⅝
100 do.......s3. 52½
100 do.......... 52⅝
700 do.......... 52¾
200 do.......... 52⅞
700 do......b3. 53
600 do.......... 53
100 do.........c. 52⅞
400 do.......... 53⅛
100 do.......... 53¼
100 do.......... 53⅛
100 do.......... 53
100 do.........c. 52⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.113½
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.114½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c.115¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, C., 81.112⅛

$1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.116
25,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.116½
500 U.S.5-20C.,'68.116
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....new.115⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,200 N. C. 6s, F. A. '66......small.117½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 83⅝
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G... 77½
1,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 90
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 96
3,000 W. U. T. Bds... 94
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.104½
32,000 O. & M. C. S. F......b. c. b3. 90
500 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 76⅛
400 do.......... 76¼
700 do.......... 76⅛
500 do......b3. 76¼
200 do.......... 76¼
200 do.......s3. 76⅛
100 do.......... 76⅛
200 U. S. Exp....b10. 70⅞
10 do.......... 70
50 do.......... 70⅜
100 Harlem.........118¾
100 do..........118⅞
200 do......b. c.119
600 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43¼
100 do.......s3. 43¼
1400 do.......... 43⅜
400 do.......... 43½
800 do.......... 43⅜
600 do......b3. 43⅜
2400 do.......... 43½
600 do.......... 43⅝
300 do......b3. 43⅝
300 do.....b10. 43¾
300 do.......s3. 43½
300 do.......... 43⅝
200 do.......s3. 43½
200 do.......... 43⅝
100 do.......... 43⅝
400 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.100
155 Mich. Central..... 80¼
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 29¾

200 L.S.&M.S..b.c.s3. 80¾
200 do......b4. 80⅞
20 do.......... 80⅝
1400 do.......... 80¾
700 do.......... 80⅞
900 do......b3. 81
200 Un. Pac......b. c. 31⅝
600 do.......... 31½
35 Del., Lack. & W.. 99½
200 Cleve. & P. Guar. 86
10 do......b. c. 86½
500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 60⅝
400 do.......... 60¾
100 N. J. C.........opg. 99½
100 do......b. c. 99½
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.104¼
50 do..........104½
50 Alt. & T. H..b. c. 16
10 do.......... 16½
1100 M. & S. P...b. c. 47
100 do.......s3. 47
1400 do.......... 46⅞
1000 do.......s3. 46⅞
100 do......b3. 47
400 do.......... 47
700 do.......... 47⅛
300 T., W. & W..b. c. 52⅞
600 do.......... 53
300 do.......... 53⅛
200 do......b5. 53⅛
200 do.......... 53¼
25 Chi. & Alt...b. c.103¼
10 Morris & Essex... 91
300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 29½
200 do......b3. 29⅜
700 do......b3. 29½
300 do.......... 29⅜
200 do.......... 29½
200 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c. 13¼
500 do.......... 13½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 West. Union...b3. 76⅜
100 do.........c. 76⅛
100 do.......... 76⅛
200 do.......... 76⅝
200 do.....b10. 76¾
100 do.......... 76½
700 do......b3. 76⅝
600 do.........c. 76½
800 do.......... 76⅜
800 do.......... 76½
1800 do.......... 76⅝
600 do.......... 76¾
100 Consolidated Coal. 50
200 U. S. Express..... 71
100 Adams Express..... 93
100 do.......... 93¼
200 Pacific Mail...... 43⅝
2400 do......b3. 43½
700 do.......... 43¾
200 do........3. 43⅝
1200 do.......... 43⅝
1100 do.......... 43¾
500 do......b3. 43⅞
1700 do.......... 43⅞
400 do......b3. 44
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....100⅛
100 do......b3.100¼
600 do.......s3.100¼
500 Lake Shore........ 81
1200 do.......... 81⅛
500 do......b3. 81⅛
1000 do.......... 81¼
100 do......b3. 81⅜
100 do.......... 81⅜
200 do.......... 81½
300 do......b3. 81⅜
1000 do.......... 81½
1600 do.......... 81½
200 do.......... 81¾

400 North-western.... 60⅞
700 do.......... 61
200 do.......... 61⅛
600 do.......... 61
300 do.......s3. 60⅞
500 do.......... 61⅛
100 do......b3. 61¼
500 N. W. Pref....b3. 73¼
300 do.......... 73¼
100 do.....b30. 73½
100 do.....b30. 73¼
100 St. Paul.......... 47¼
800 do.......... 47⅜
100 do......b3. 47½
600 do.......... 47½
600 do......b3. 47⅝
100 do......b3. 47¾
500 do.......... 47¾
700 do.......... 47⅞
100 do......b3. 48
200 do.......... 47⅞
100 St. Paul Pref..... 72
300 Toledo & Wab..... 53⅜
400 do......b3. 53½
700 do.......... 53⅜
1200 do.......... 53½
500 do.......... 53⅝
500 do.......... 53¾
800 do......b3. 53⅞
100 do.....b10. 54
400 do......b3. 54
300 do.......... 54
300 do.......... 53⅞
100 do.......... 53¾
100 do.......... 53⅞
600 do.......... 54
200 Rock Island.......104½
300 do..........104⅞
1000 Bost., H. & Erie. 3¾

100 Panama..........110¾
100 do.....b60.111½
300 do..........111
100 Erie Railway..... 47½
500 Union Pacific..... 31⅝
1300 do......b3. 31¾
500 do.......... 31⅝
500 do.......... 31¾
200 do......b3. 31¾
100 C., C. & I. C..b10. 29½
600 do......b3. 29⅝
100 do......b3. 29¾
100 Pac. R. R. of Mo.. 32
100 do.......... 32½

1200 Ohio & Miss..... 32⅝
800 do......b3. 32½
100 do.......... 32⅜
1200 do.......... 32½
800 do......b3. 32⅝
200 do.......... 32⅝
300 do.......... 32½
600 do......b3. 32⅝
500 do.......... 32⅝
100 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 63½
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 29⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pref. 39⅛
200 do.......... 39
100 N. J. Southern... 8

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The course of the Stock market is reversed from the dull closing of yesterday, and speculation is all, or the most part, buoyant again, and the Railroads, Telegraph, and Pacific Mail higher than on Tuesday, on the actual sales at the Exchange Board, and very strong, with few exceptions, at the close of the day. The upward movement was led to-day by Pacific Mail and the St. Paul Stocks, the general Share list strongly sympathizing in the afternoon, and closing as follows compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages were generally steady, the latter in good demand for all the Union Pacific issues and for many of the old Western Mortgages.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	112	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115½	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¼	116⅛
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82	$4 82
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅛	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104½
Pacific Mail	41¾	44
St. Paul Common	45⅛	47⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅝
Western Union	75¾	76¾
Union Pacific	31	31¾
Lake Shore	80¾	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅝	54⅛
Harlem	118½	118½
North-west	60⅛	61¼
North-west Preferred	72¼	73⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅛	29⅝
Adams Express	93½	93¼
United States Express	71½	71
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69
American Express	60	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	99¼	99½
Central New-Jersey	99	99½
Panama	110½	111½
St. Paul Preferred	71⅛	72⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	12½	13½

The sales of Gold were not very spirited to-day at 111⅛@111¼@111⅜@111¼, closing 111¼, as against 111⅛ ⅌ cent. last night. The buyers for a rise are paying 6@7 ⅌ cent. Interest to have their balances carried over. The Exchange market was quiet. Only a moderate business done for Thursday's steamer, on the basis of $4 82 to the £ Sterling for 60 days London.

The Sub-Treasury Office paid out to-day, on Gold Interest, $775,000, and on the Principal of the Public Debt, in Gold, $225,000. The Customs receipts, in Gold, $214,000.

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds of the United States; bidding prices at the Exchange Board:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	116⅝	5-20 reg., '67	115¼
5-20 reg., '62	112½	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	113	5-20 reg., '68	115¼
Called Bonds, '62	111	5-20 coup., '68	115½
5-20 coup., '64	114⅝	10-40 reg	112
5-20 reg., '65	114	10-40 coup	112½
5-20 coup., '65	115¼	5s coup, '81	111¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114	6s currency	113½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Stocks:

Va. 6s, Consol. Bds	50	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	9¼
Va. 6s, Def. Bds	10½	S. C. Fund'g Act, '66	14
Ga. 7s, New Bds	83	Mo. 6s	91
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds	50	Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo. Iss.	89
N.C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju.	26¼	Mo.6s, Asy'm or Un'y.	89
N.C. 6s, old, A.&Oct.	25	Conn. 6s	98¼
N. C. R., Ja. & Ju	35	Ohio 6s, '81	100
N. C. R., A. & Oct	33	Ohio 6s, '86	100
N.C.R., 7 off Ja. & Ju.	25	Ind. 5s	102
N.C.R., 7 off A.& Oct.	25	N.Y. Reg. B'ty L	104
N.C. Fund'g Act, '66.	19	N.Y. Coup. B'ty L	104
N.C. Sp. Tax, Class 1.	6	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	110
N.C. Sp. Tax, Class 2.	6	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
N.C. Sp. Tax, Class 3.	6¾	N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	104
S. C. 6s	24	N.Y.6s, C.L., gold, '87	110

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks, now quoted ex January Dividends:

Manhattan	145	Hanover	103
Merchants'	115	Irving	120
Mechanics'	130	Market	110
Union	128	Shoe and Leather	134
City	250	Corn Exchange	115¼
Fulton	145	Continental	70
Greenwich	210	Marine	145
Gallatin National	123	Import's' & Traders'	180
Leather Manufact's'	150	Park	125
State of New-York	106	Central National	95
Commerce	110	Fourth National	98½
American Exchange	107	Ninth National	100
Chatham	120	Bankers'&Bro's'Ass.	80
B'k of the Republic	100	German-American	92½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	....
City 6s, new	101¾	102
Camden and Amboy	116½	117
Pennsylvania Central	96¼	96½
Reading	110¼	110½
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23	23¼
Northern Central	29½	30
Lehigh Navigation	85¼	85½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	about.

Both the great Pacific Roads, Union and Central, present most favorable exhibits of the business of 1873. They make their reports of traffic, official only to the close of November, but the Central Company add an approximate estimate of the business in November. The Union Road, earned gross, in eleven months, $9,507,271, a gain over the previous year, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, of $1,372,516. The operating expenses were $4,725,733, against $5,448,744 on the lighter business of the previous year; leaving the *net* gain on the income of the Road, $1,095,527. The Central earned $12,871,089 from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1873, and adding $1,000,000 estimated for December, the total for the year is $13,871,089, at an expense, for operating, of $5,589,440, (estimated for December,) leaving a *net* result of income from the business of the whole year of $8,281,649, as against $7,207,284 for the year 1872.

Only about one-half the new Stock of the City and County of New-York, bearing 7 ⅌ cent., offered yesterday under sealed proposals, was bid for at par and a fraction over, so that over $2,000,000 remains undisposed of. The old loans, for which the new stock is provided, falls due, partly Jan. 15, and the remainder Feb. 1. The inadequate demand revealed by the result of yesterday's bidding, as compared with the wants of the Controller and the freedom with which these Stocks were taken a year or two ago, is owing, in a great measure, no doubt, to the fact that most of the Savings Banks hold already as large a proportion of their securities in City and County obligations as they care to carry at present, while on the eve of paying out their January Dividends.

The January Coupons of the Town Bonds of Seneca Falls, N. Y., are paid by the First National Bank. The report that they were in default grew out of the change of account from the Union Trust. The Town of Seneca Falls has, at all times, met its interest promptly, even without reference to the collection of the special tax levied for the support of the Town Bonds.

The Importers' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of *Ten ⅌ cent.*, of which 5 ⅌ cent. is regular Half Yearly, and 5 ⅌ cent. extra, payable on demand.

The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Franklin Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* Jan. 20.

The Second Avenue Railroad Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two Dollars* per share, payable at No. 34 New street, on the 10th inst.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, fully familiar with office details, will accept a position as clerk with an established house of character. Best of references given. Address MANHATTAN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42	Skins, No	108
Bees-wax, pks	5	Skins, bales	4
Copper, bbls	11	Resin, bbls	8,471
Cotton, bales	667	Spirits Turp., bbls	685
Flour, bbls	9,179	Tar, bbls	449
Wheat, bushels	104,540	Leather, sides	8,953
Corn, bushels	21,200	Tallow, pks	147
Oats, bushels	32,400	Pork, pks	507
Rye, bushels	1,600	Cut-meats, pks	982
Malt, bushels	4,500	Lard, tcs	325
Barley, bushels	500	Dressed Hogs, No	1,847
Peas, bushels	600	Cheese, pks	1,364
Grass-seed, bags	1,296	Butter, pks	2,361
Dried Fruit, pks	86	Starch, pks	415
Eggs, bbls	632	Tea, pks	2
Beans, bbls	644	Tobacco, hhds	8
Hops, bales	59	Tobacco, pks	173
Hides, No	555	Whisky, bbls	432
Hides, bdls	1,020		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Pasqualina, for Castellaman—20,571 bushels Corn.

By the bark Otilia, for Winga—1,348 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark Gauss, for Bremen—4,086 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots in request at $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs.; holders less urgent in their offerings; Pearls nominal.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, yet steady, since our last, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted about as in our last, on a limited trade. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $11; Scotch do., $11; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, but held with some show of confidence. Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted a shade firmer on reduced offerings and a moderate demand; 2,000 bags, by the Clifton, at Baltimore, were reported resold on private terms. Other kinds quiet, but stiffly held. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24¼c.; fair, 25¼c.@25½c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@28½c., gold; Java, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25½c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 26c.@27½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, at about steady rates, with sales reported since our last of 2,938 bales, (of which 381 bales were to arrive,) including 1,234 bales to shippers, 1,161 bales to spinners, and 543 bales to speculators. Less activity has been noted for forward delivery, but prices have been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bales, (of which 2,000 bales were on last evening, and 11,400 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 17-32c.; February, 16 1-32c.; March, 16 9-16c.; April, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; May, 17⅜c., and June at 17⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 667 bales, including 8 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 222 bales from Wilmington, N. C., and 437 bales per railroad....The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,945 bales, and thus far this week, 104,510 bales, against 117,680 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 2,037,775 bales, against 1,816,480 bales for same time last year. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 40,190 bales; exports to the Continent, 18,054 bales. Stock—In New-York, 80,905 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 768,762 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ord'ary	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been selling quite slowly at drooping rates, within the range of from 26c.@30c. for ordinary to choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 26c.@28c. Limed in light request at 16c.@20c. ⅌ dozen.

FISH—Business shows a moderate degree of animation; prices are fairly supported. Dry Cod quoted steady at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$26; No. 2 at $12@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$11 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@26c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been in moderately active request at about previous prices. Other grades have been comparatively quiet, with values in some instances quoted less firm. The sales reported since our last have been 12,850 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7; very good to very fancy do. at $7 25@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6.60@$7 25, chiefly at $7, (at which 3,100 bbls. were placed;) poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 25
Extra City	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 35@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 10@11 00

Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in, but at rather easier rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon and California Flour inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 50@$5 90 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 85 for the better grades of Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active, yet firm, at from $4 10@$4 50 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 980 bbls., mainly of choice Western and Brandywine, at the current quotations....Bag-meal has been in less request at $1 55@$1 60 for coarse; $1 65 for Yellow, and $1 75 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet within the range of from $3@$3 40 for State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a less active movement reported in Spring Wheat, prices of which have not varied materially from the closing figures of yesterday. The export demand has been on a restricted scale. Winter Wheat has been inactive, yet held firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, at $1 66@$1 68 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 64 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, part to arrive; $1 63@$1 64½ for ordinary to choice do., in lots; $1 62 for prime No. 2 do.; $1 62 for prime No. 2 North-west do.; $1 60@$1 62 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 64 for Nos. 1 and 2 Minnesota Spring, mixed; $1 56@$1 64 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 67 for White Spring; $1 65@$1 67 for good Red Western; $1 67@$1 90 for ordinary to about prime White do.... Corn has been fairly active, and quoted quite firm. The export demand has been good. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 85c. for prime old sail Mixed Western, in store; 67c.@70c. for unsound do., in store; 80c.@85c. for New Mixed and Yellow Western, chiefly at 83½c. for good average samples of Mixed; and 81c., in part, for new White do....Rye steady; sales, 1,200 bushels State at $1 05½....Barley quiet at former rates; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada West (car stock) at $1 72½. A boat-load of very choice Canada West was rumored sold as high as $1 82½ ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt dull and somewhat nominal. A small lot of two-rowed State sold at $1 55 ⅌ bushel....Oats in moderate demand at rather less buoyant prices, though prime samples have been offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for fair ordinary to very choice Mixed Western; 62c.@64c. for inferior to prime White do., chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for good average lots; 63c. for Mixed State, afloat; 61½c. for do., in bags, from depot....Feed quiet; quoted at from $20@$25 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately inquired for, with Prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for City use; Rye Straw at 65c.@75c.; Wheat do. at 60c.; Oat do. at 75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet since our last, at unaltered figures. Sales, 2,000 dry Texas and 500 wet-salted Southern, both to arrive, on private terms.

HOPS—Trade in this line is without activity. Holders of desirable supplies, however, seem rather more confident in their views. Values are quoted about as before. New-Yorks, 1873, quoted at from 25c.@40c.; Western, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Eastern, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Yearlings, 1872, 15c.@28c.; old Olds, 1870, 1869, and 1868, 5c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 25c.@35c.; English, 1873, 28c.@37½c.; Belgians, 1873, 20c.@30c.; California, 1873, 40c.@45c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Show no further material alterations as to prices, though business is on a very moderate scale.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 80, and 680 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$3 37½; strained quoted at $2 45@$2 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine has been much brisker and quoted higher, closing firmly at the advanced figures; sales since our last, 640 bbls., in lots, at 41½c.@43c., closing at 43c.; 150 bbls., to arrive, at 42½c., and 80 bbls., buyer January, at 44c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more firmly, but has been quiet....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5⅝c....Refined, here, at 13½c., and at Philadelphia, 13¼c. Sales here, 3,000 bbls. high test, at 14c....Refined, in cases, at 18½c.@19c.

PROVISIONS—Trade has been less active in this line. New Western Mess Pork has attracted but little attention, yet has been quoted steady at $16 75 for prompt delivery, and $16 50@$16 75 for January to March options. There has been more inquiry noted for Prime Mess and Extra Prime, mainly on speculative account, with sales reported, since our last, of 350 bbls. Western Prime Mess, early delivery, at $16; 750 bbls. do., February options, at $15 20@$15 25, and 500 bbls. Extra Prime, March option, at $14 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Western at 6½c.@6¾c. Cut-meats have been less active, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 9¼c.; 800 smoked do. at 11c.@11¾c.; 30 tcs. bagged Hams, 11 lbs., at 13½c.; small lots of tierced pickled Hams, 14½ lbs., at 10½c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies, 13 lbs., at 10c., and 15,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 13 lbs., at 9⅛c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been quiet at essentially unchanged rates; sales, 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c.; 200 bxs. Western do. on private terms, quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Long and Short Clear, January, quoted at 8⅜c.; Short Clear at 8½c.... The Lard market was more or less disturbed by reports of the failure of some speculative operators to respond to calls for additional margins, on outstanding contracts. The actual dealings were on a restricted scale, and prices closed weaker, purchasers evincing reluctance to buy freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 135 tcs. good to very choice Western Steam at 9 1-16c.@9⅜c., with prime held at 9¼c.; 250 tcs. City do. at 9c. And for forward delivery, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 9½c., closing at 9 7-16c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 9¾c., closing at 9⅝c....Beef in fair request at full previous rates. Sales, 100 bbls., in lots, within our range. Also, 200 tcs., February option, on private terms....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. Southern sold at $24@$24 50 ⅌ bbl.; market steady....Butter and Cheese moderately inquired for on the basis of former figures.

SALT—Has been in less demand and less firm, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 6½c.@6¾c. for Crude.

SEEDS—Clover has been in rather more confident demand, on the basis of 9½c. for prime, with sales reported of 750 bags. Some holders claim 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

SOAP—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been more sought after and held more firmly, with Mace quoted at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 05; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34c.@34½c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@23c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been active and very firm, refiners buying freely. Sales since our last, 2,661 hhds. and 1,857 bxs., including 1,052 hhds. Martinique, (part late yesterday,) partly at 7⅝c.; 314 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7½c.; 484 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¾c.; 297 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.; 759 bxs. Clayed at 7¼c.@7½c.; 15 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7½c.; 796 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 6¼c.@7c., mainly at 7c., and 800 bxs. do. at 7c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 6½c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been in very good request, with Hard quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c., A's at 9⅝c.@10c., Yellow at 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderately active request and held with confidence. Sales, 112,000 lbs. very good to prime, in lots, at 7¾c.@7⅞c....Stearine quiet; Western Tierce Stock quoted at 9c....Of Grease, 135 tcs. sold at 6c.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light demand on the previous basis of $1 05@$1 10, currency, for Arctic, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted steady at $1 ⅌ gallon, but inactive; sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more animation in the way of berth freights; the demand for room has been mostly for Grain, Flour, and Provisions. Rates have shown no further change of moment. In the chartering line a moderate inquiry has been noted for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades at about previous figures; but the market otherwise has been quiet....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 150 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d.; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 280 bxs. Bacon on private terms, quoted at 45s.@50s. Also, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 1,800 to 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 200 bbls. and 250 tcs. Beef, at 7s., and 10s. respectively; and 50 bbls. Pork, at 7s. ⅌ bbl. Also, a British ship, 6?6 tons, hence with Oil-cake, in bags, 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, a British bark, 292 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 11½d. ⅌ standard bushel; and by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 50 tons Oil-cake on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,257 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 526 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 8s. ⅌ quarter; and a German bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s., or, if direct to the United Kingdom, at 6s. 9d., and if to the Continent 6d. added....For Antwerp, by sail, 100 bxs. Bacon at 42s. 6d., and, by steam, 100 bxs. do. at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Trieste direct, a British bark, 199 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin at $1 35 ⅌ 280 lbs., at 5 ⅌ cent....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 327 tons, at $6 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

The continued wetness of the weather has so largely influenced the trade in West Washington Market as to react unfavorably on the trade in Live Stock. Butchers feared to buy, having their stall already full of dressed meats; therefore all the trade in Live Stock was slow and small. Beeves sold from 10c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¼ to 7 cwt. Milch Cows sold from $35@$78 ⅌ head. Smooth quality Veals were not quoted. Bobs sold at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves sold from $6 50@$13 ⅌ head. Sheep sold from 4⅝c.@7c ⅌ lb.; Lambs at 8c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold at 5¾c. ⅌ lb., and were worth from 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed from 6¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards Judd & Buckingham sold 227 Sheep, weight 17,030 lbs., at 4⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 230 Sheep, weight 16,900 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 195 Sheep, weight 16,170 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb. Held on sale, three cars Sheep. T. H. Reid sold four cars and one deck of Ohio Hogs at 5¾c. ⅌ lb., mixed weights. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards, Hume & Elliott sold 29 Sheep, weight 2,120 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 15,280 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 199 Sheep, weight 16,840 lbs., at $6 20 ⅌ cwt.; 611 Canada Sheep, weight 6,800 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Bobs at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Grass Calves at $6 50 ⅌ head; 19 Grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 4 Calves, weight 520 lbs., at $9 ⅌ head; 1 Calf, weight 165 lbs., at $9 50; 3 Calves, weight 430 lbs., at $10 ⅌ head; 8 Grass Calves at $13 ⅌ head; 60 Canada Lambs, weight 4,683 lbs., were sold by the owner at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,000 lbs., were sold by the owner at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

City-dressed Beef, from poor to good, sold from 8c.@9½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. One car of Western Dressed Native Beef, shipped from Detroit, due this afternoon. City-dressed Texan Beef was sold by Myers Brothers from 4½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. J. V. Thurston had nine cars of Western Dressed Beef, shipped from Denison, and was selling same from 3c.@6c. ⅌ lb. O'Brien & Hanfield sold one grade Steer, weight 1,696 lbs. gross, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., net.; one grade Steer, weight 1,833 lbs. gross, at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., net, 60 lbs. being allowed to the cwt. City-dressed Mutton sold from 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed Mutton from 3c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Country-dressed Mutton came to hand in such small lots that it was not quoted. City-dressed Veal sold from 8c.@15c. ⅌ lb., Calves included. Country-dressed Veals and Calves, in mixed lots, sold from 6c.@12c. ⅌ lb., a few carcases of Bobs being included. Market Pigs, City-dressed, sold at 8c. ⅌ lb. State Pigs, choice City-dressed, sold at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,469 Hogs, 655 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,740 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 12 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 7, 1874—2,778 head of Horned Cattle, 10,896 Sheep, 240 Calves, 7,063 Hogs, 15 Horses. All save the Horned Cattle on transit to New-York City; chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including eleven cars reported to arrive, were 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,828 head, or 284 cars, against 222 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at strong yesterday's prices. Nearly all good Cattle were disposed of. Sales of 175 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 970 lbs. to 1,219 lbs., at $4 35@$5 50; 150 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,075 lbs. to 1,351 lbs., at $4 40@$5 50; 250 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,017 lbs. to 1,083 lbs., at $4 65@$6 90; 140 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 874 lbs. to 1,064 lbs., at $3 62½@$4 87½; 96 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,015 lbs. to 1,162 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 49 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,365 lbs., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,600 head, against 4,400 head for the same time last week. The market opened slow, at ½c.@¾c. decline on last week's rates. Most of the stock in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. Sales of 1,100 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 74 lbs. to 90 lbs., at $4@$5; 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 104 lbs., at $4 90@$5 40; 160 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 105 lbs., at $5 25; 69 head Canada Lambs, averaging 92 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,500 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, buyers holding off. Yorkers, $5@$5 40; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions which buyers demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 23½; No. 2 do., $1 22⅜, cash or January; $1 24⅝, February; $1 27⅝, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 16@$1 16½; Rejected, $1 10. Corn firm and in fair demand at 55¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or January; 56¾c., February; 63¾c., May; Rejected Old, 52c.; New, 48½c. Oats steady at 40c. for No. 2 spot; 41c., February; Rejected, 36c. Rye firm and scarce at 78½c.@79c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 Fall. Provisions unsettled. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates at $14 70, spot; $15 05, February; $15 50, March. Lard active and higher; closed at $8 90, spot; $9 12½, February; $9 40, March. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; sales of Shoulders, loose, at 5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c., loose, March. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5⅜c.; 13 lbs. average Shoulders, 5¾c. Hams sold at 9c. for 16 lbs. average; 8c. for 20 lbs. Whisky active and higher at 95c. Receipts—15,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 181,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, and 13,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Flour firm for low grades; medium qualities lower; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra do., $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 75; Treble do., $6 75@$7; Family, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat—Sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21½@$1 22; Winter dull and drooping at $1 43 for No. 3 Red. Corn active and higher at 57c.@58c. for new No. 2 Mixed at East side in elevators; 59½c., February. Oats active and higher at 44c.@45c. for No. 2, closing weak. Barley dull and drooping for low grades; best qualities firm; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 45. Rye firmer at 80c.@82c. Whisky firm at 95c.@96c. Pork higher at $15@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; no movement in round lots; sales of packed jobbing and order lots at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon higher at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard higher; Steam, 9c., last half of February. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 for Shippers; $5 25@$5 60 for Packers; bulk of sales at $5 35@$5 45. Cattle unchanged; through Texans, $1 50@$3; Wintered do., $2 50@$3 50; good to choice native Steers, $4 25@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,500 Hogs, 1,000 head of Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Flour active and strong; Howard street Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 80@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $7@$8 50; do. Family, $9 25@$11; Western Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9. Wheat higher; receipts small; choice White, $1 85@$1 90; fair to prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 87@$1 90; good to prime Red, $1 75@$1 85; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 75@$1 78. Corn firm and scarce; Southern White and do. Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 80c. Oats steady; Southern, 52c.@54c.; Western, 51c.@53c. Rye firm. Hay unchanged. Provisions very strong and higher; stock light. Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee unchanged and very strong. Whisky firmer at 98c.@$1.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Wool market continues quiet, and there have been but few transactions since the opening of the New-Year of any importance. Fleece Wool is held quite firm; sales Double Extra and Treble Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 55c.@60c. Medium and Extra Ohio at 52c.@55c., and Wisconsin and Michigan Fleece at 50c.@53c. ⅌ lb., according to quality. Pulled Wools are scarce and firm. Superfine and Extra have been selling at 40c.@55c., and very choice Superfine as high as 60c. ⅌ lb. Combing and Delaine Fleeces range from 55c.@60c. ⅌ lb. California has been in moderate demand at prices ranging from 18c.@36c. for Fall and Spring.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm at $1 40@$1 53. Corn firm at 57c.@62c. Oats firm at 44c.@50c. Rye firm at 80c. Barley firm at $1 40@$1 55. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork nominally $15@$15 25. Lard firm and in good demand; Steam sold at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Kettle held at 8¾c.@9c. Bulk Meats dull at 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 7½c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Clear Sides. Bacon scarce; small sales of Shoulders at 7⅛c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Green Meats dull; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides held at 7½c. Hams sold at 8¾c.@9¼c. Live Hogs dull and declining; light sales at $5 15@$5 35; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,900. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 24, No. 2 at $1 21¾; $1 23⅞, February. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 38½c. Corn in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 59c. Rye steady; sales of No. 1 at 77¼c. Barley firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 47. Pork sold at $15. Sales of Hams in pickle at 9c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c. for loose; Boxed Middles sold at 7½c.@8c. Lard firm; sales of Kettle at 9c.@9¼c.; Steam, 8¾c. Hogs sold at $5@$6 37½. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 head Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Imports—None reported. Exports—Corn, 39,000 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Amber, $8@$8 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat firm and nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 37; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn in moderate demand; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c. Oats steady; Western held at 48c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 55@$1 62; Western, $1 60. Barley-malt quiet and scarce; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Rye nominal at $1. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Jan. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53; Amber Michigan, February, $1 54½; March, $1 59½; No. 1 Red, $1 54; No. 2 do., $1 44½@$1 45. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of High Mixed, March, at 64c.; April, 66c.; new, 57½c.; February, 60c.; no grade new, 54½c. Oats steady at 46c. for No. 1; 45c. for No. 2. Clover-seed sold at $5 20. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50@$6 60 for choice. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Flour firmer; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$8 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 69@$1 73; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye active at 90c.@92c. Corn—Old scarce; Yellow, 85c. for old, 75c.@78c. for new; old White, 78c. Oats in good demand; White, 58c.@62c.; Mixed, 56c.@57c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13⅛c. Whisky, 99c. for Western in iron.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter, and $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn steady; sales, 1,600 bushels at 75c. Barley advancing; sales, 2,700 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 69. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted, and $1 55 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 52 for Extra; $1 56½ for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 65c. Oats in good demand at 45c. Hogs sold at $6 50. Clover-seeds sold at $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet but firm; Mixed Corn sold at 64c.; White at 65c. Oats sold at 55c. Provisions quiet. Pork held at $15 50. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. for loose. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides 8¾c.@8⅞c. Whisky firm at 94½c.@95c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand at 69c.@70c. Lard in fair demand and higher at 9c.@10c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders sold at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Wheat very quiet at the range of $1 85@$1 90 for Canada and Treadwell. Rye quiet; State nominally 90c., in store. Corn very quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at yesterday's advance. Oats also firm at the advance.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton steady; demand good; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 6,723 bales; gross, 7,489 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,160 bales; to the Continent, 3,043 bales; to France, 3,869 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 275,339 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton—Demand good and steady; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,590 bales; gross, 2,690 bales; export, coastwise, 1,231 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 71,017 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 7.—Cotton—Supply light; good demand, firm, higher; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,536 bales; exports coastwise 751 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 70,147 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and weak, demand fair; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 2,167 bales; exports, coastwise, 108 bales; sales, 2,250 bales; stock, 110,306 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 7.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,642 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 100 bales; coastwise, 2,058 bales; sales, 540 bales; stock, 26,139 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 3,017 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,091 bales; sales, 1,519 bales; stock, 102,993 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 208 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 636 bales; sales, 213 bales; stock, 3,179 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 7—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅜. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43@43¼.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 70c.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 3½ ⅌ cent., which is 1 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the Bank rate will be reduced to-morrow. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼.

LONDON, Jan. 7—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107½; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 103½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f, 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 68s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon—42s. for cwt. ⅌ new Cumberland Cut.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 38s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 42s. ⅌ cwt.; Bacon, 41s. ⅌ cwt., for new Cumberland Cut. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon, 39s. ⅌ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles. Linseed-oil, £31 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 6s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

DESTITUTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence *Journal* tells a sorry story of suffering and destitution in Olneyville, which is the more remarkable as being the only instance which has been made public in New-England since the panic, of a whole community poverty-stricken. The Delaine Mills, which alone employed 1,700 persons, shut down nine weeks ago, it was understood for two weeks. Two weeks later the Riverside Mill shut down. The operatives in both mills, expecting work again, spent their money and run up large bills at the stores. The store-keepers have all along given credit, because they believed their customers to be honest, and thought they would get paid, and latterly as a matter of charity. Of course this could not go on forever, and already they have been compelled for their own safety to cut down supplies to the smallest limits which humanity would permit. Large numbers of persons are now actually suffering for the necessaries of life, and new cases are reported daily to the agencies for relief, which are already overburdened. In December the North Providence Overseer of the Poor for the district dispensed over $600 worth of aid, while various societies have done a good deal. A few weeks ago a relief society was organized in Olneyville, although everybody there is suffering from the depression. The society has organized a soup-house, where a hot dinner is served out to needy families, many of whom have to make this one meal last through the twenty-four hours.

A DOCTOR'S MANIA.

The Hamilton (N. Y.) *Democratic Republican* relates the following: "The last freak we have heard of, which seems to approach a mania, is that of a doctor, who is said to reside in Preble, Cortland County. His weakness is for pulling teeth. He is said to be well read and skillful as a physician, and exhibits no peculiarities in any other direction but this. A short time since a young lady called at his office to have a tooth extracted, when he persuaded her to drink some brandy, or other liquor, to ease the pain of the operation, then went deliberately at work, and drew seven teeth, all but one of which were perfectly sound. Another instance is given where he had been called at a house in a professional capacity, when a little girl four or five years of age ran up to him in a frank and fearless way peculiar to children of that age, and asked him to pull one of her teeth. He immediately proceeded to do it, but was forbidden by a friend of the child who was present. A few moments after the girl was left alone in the room with him, and she was heard to scream. The child's mother rushed into the room to find that one of the girl's pearly teeth, perfectly sound, had been drawn."

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Two young men named John Murray, and Richard Carroll, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray to answer charges of burglary. On the night of the 28th ult. the residence of Mr. Rufus Darragh, at No. 302 West Fifty-first street, was burglariously entered and robbed of silver-ware valued at $103, and on Monday night last the house of Mr. Wm. A. Beurgis, No. 213 West Fifty-eighth street, was similarly entered and silver-ware of the value of $153 stolen therefrom. A number of the articles taken by the burglars were found in a pawn shop by Capt. Killalea and Officer O'Brien, of the Twenty-second Precinct, where they had been pledged by the accused. Carroll admitted to the officers that he performed the "work," and that Murray aided him in disposing of the plunder. Both have been known to the Police as thieves for a long time. They were committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—11, Kimball vs. Grant; 42, Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody; 43, Same vs. Same; 57, The People, &c., Jennys vs. Brennan; 62, Herdfelden vs. Fincke; 63, Same vs. Same; 88, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 94, In the matter, &c., Schell; 95, In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; 99, Price vs. Price; 101, Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.; 112, Lattourette vs. Clarke; 115, In the matter, &c., Lagrove; 117, Pacharach vs. Lagrove; 117½, Adriance vs. Lagrove; 121, The People, &c., Fincke vs. Rooney, Receiver; 122, Graham vs. Canavan.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—15, Price vs. Price; 16, In the matter, &c., Price; 22, Oertel et al. vs. Jacoby et al.; 26, The People, &c., Fullerton, vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.; 27, The People, &c., Dunphy, vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.; 28, The People, &c., McGowan, vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.; 29, The People, &c., vs. Sherwin; 32, In the matter, &c., Mott; 33, In the matter, &c., McAllister; 45, Bergold vs. Puchta; 46, Richards vs. Judd et al.; 47, Innes vs. Purcell; 48, Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.; 50, Von Rhade vs. Von Rhade; 53, Miller vs. Bowles et al.; 54, Appleton vs. Bowles et al.; 55, Whitney vs. Penistan; 68, Tredwell vs. Pomeroy; 69, Same vs. Same; 70, Tenth National Bank vs. Green, &c.; 71, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich; 312, Savage vs. Allen; 87, —— vs. ——; 103, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 104, The People, ex rel. Kazinski, vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned until Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1325, Opdyke et al. vs. Proutz; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1736, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1236, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 1030, Ewell et al. vs. Foster; 1032, Kaster vs. Wells, President, &c.; 1034, George the Count Johannes vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; 1036, Murray vs. Cannon; 1042, Robert, Jr., vs. Wood; 1044, Stewart vs. Wright; 1048, McClenahan vs. Kelly; 1052, Leopold vs. Arend; 1054, Ware vs. Selden; 1056, Ditson vs. Birdseye; 1058, Lilienthal vs. Dickinson; 1060, Saunders et al. vs. Hiller et al.; 1062, Bradford vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 1068, Perkins vs. Marsh et al.; 1078, Van Sachs, Assessor, &c., vs. Snyder et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—555½, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin vs. Airsch; 251, Gadsden vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 813, Butterfield vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 815, Selchow vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 1337, Justice vs. Lang et al.; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 791, Veiler vs. Hopke et al.; 489, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 593, Prendrill, by guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 387, Julian et al. vs. Smith et al.; 685, Pender vs. Johnson; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson, and Larremore, JJ.—75, Levi et al. vs. Dinsmore; 97, Mellen vs. Nabath; 124, Smith vs. Onderdonk; 36, The People, &., vs. Quigg; 37, The People, &., vs. Fields; 46, Crane vs. Genin et al.; 71, Delmonico, Executor, vs. Koeppel; 74, Brown vs. Heiss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—2788, Schofield vs. Denning; 3884, Weinmann vs. Keyes; 3059, Ellis vs. Barry; 2758, Veith vs. Wagner; 2753, Piersall vs. Williams; 2905, Dohm vs. Helborn; 3010, Harris vs. Johnson; 3046, Bedwin vs. Simonson; 3172, Lyons et al. vs. Isabeau; 3178, Blumberg vs. Lehman; 2284, Halpin vs. Drake et al.; 2338½, Brannegan vs. Hall; 2795, Gebhard vs. Karnreise; 2770, Cleary vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 3306, Doelger vs. Brontz et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—3949, Young vs. John; 2797, Silberberg vs. Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company; 2901, Woolsey vs. Marshman et al.; 3739, Longimatti vs. Bressant et al.; 3857, Richter vs. Rosen; 2601, Warschaw vs. Luby; 2643, Brooks et al. vs. Knox; 2669, Alexander et al. vs. Goodrich et al.; 2691, Hilmero et al. vs. Harteau et al.; 2743, Schachtel vs. Langemeyer; 2749, Warren et al. vs. Cohen; 2773, Calice vs. Aubrey; 2827, Day vs. Brett Lithog. Co.; 2853, Hirschfield vs. Werner; 2867, Blossom vs. Harris et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—4054, Cox et al. vs. Richards; 3957, Machin vs. Conway; 3200, Johnson vs. Rosenstock; 3805, Wertheimber vs. Kübler; 3104, Townsend vs. Norton et al.; 3106, Munsell vs. Norton et al.; 3627, Phillips vs. Wittnacht; 3877, Michel vs. Kübler; 3878, Same vs. Same; 4008, Hall vs. Aronson; 2504, Dupuy vs. Chase; 2535, Downs vs. Wilkesbarre Coal Company; 2764, Roux et al. vs. Bertholf; 2843, Guitierez vs. Schlessinger; 2872, Boyle vs. Bolton et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Murtha, arson; Samuel McKraken, Thomas Bonner, larceny; William Dish, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Gedney; order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Brewster vs. Manning; order settled.

By Judge Lawrence.

Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Wilson; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company; motion granted.

In the matter, &c., of the Peekskill Plow-Works; motion denied.

Cowden vs. Gottgetrue; allowance of $100 granted to defendant.

Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.; memorandum.

In the matter, &c., of Ingebrand; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Castens vs. Muller; order dismissing motion.

Sanford vs. Jackson; Same vs. Same; motions granted.

Ackerman vs. Jones; case and exceptions ordered to be filed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Allen vs. The Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York; same decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Felter vs. Cooper; motion denied, without costs.

White vs. Fay; In the matter, &c., Perry; motions granted.

In the matter, &c., of the mechanic's lien of Jones, &c.; motion denied. See opinion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 105.—*Washington University of Missouri* vs. *Finch et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Missouri.—In this case the court below held that parties living in insurrectionary districts during the war, and who, prior thereto, had given deeds of trust on certain lands in Missouri, with authority to the Trustee to sell in default of payment of the debt which the deeds were given to secure, were entitled to a suspension of their contracts pending the war, and would, after its close, be entitled to perform their contracts and receive their lands, notwithstanding a sale in their absence, by virtue of the provisions of the deeds. This decision is here reversed, the court holding that a sale of real estate made in pursuance of such provisions in a deed of trust is valid, notwithstanding the grantors in the deed were citizens and residents of States in insurrection at the time of the sale made while the war was flagrant. The property of such citizens found in a loyal State is liable to seizure and sale for debts contracted before the war, as in the case of other non-residents.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 69.—*Bean* vs. *Beckwith*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Vermont.—The questions for decision in this case were, first, whether the plea of a military officer, who had arrested and imprisoned a private citizen without warrant, or other authority, except that given to the President by the act of 1865, that the act was done in obedience to executive and military orders, was a bar to an action for false imprisonment; and, second, whether the action ought to be dismissed by force of the provisions of an act to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, or of his orders in the suppression of the late rebellion, approved March 2, 1867. The court answer both questions in the negative, holding, in substance, that such military authority did not exist in the absence of martial law in the district where the arrest was made, were there no military operations, and the party arrested was in no way connected with the military service and the courts were in unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction; and that it was not enough to bring the act within the act of 1867, that the party doing it was generally employed in the Executive Department of the Government. To come within the indemnity of the statute the act must be done in pursuance of express orders or proclamations issued by the President or under his immediate authority.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 8.—*Atkins et al.* vs. *Fiber Disintegrating Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This was a libel for freight due on a cargo brought from Kingston and Port Morant, Jamaica, for demurrage while getting a cargo and for damages to the ship by being stranded at Port Morant. The decree of the District Court was for the libelants, except as to the damages for getting ashore, and they appealed to the Circuit Court from so much of the decree as disallowed the damages and the respondents from entire decree. The Circuit Court reversed the decree on a question of practice raised, holding that the District Court, as a Court of Admiralty, had no authority to attack the property of a non-resident of the district, under the prohibition contained in the eleventh section of the Judiciary act of 1789. The libelants here claimed that by a voluntary appearance made on the part of the company, it had waived the benefit of this objection; and, on the merits of the question of the right of attachment in such cases, they contended that it exists, and that without it there is no remedy, whatever the right of action. The court sustained this theory, and reversed and remanded the cause. The case has been several times reported.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 77.—*New-England Mutual Insurance Company* vs. *Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Ohio.—This cause involved the same question decided in the case No. 8, Atkins et al. vs. Fiber Disintegrating Company, of the right of attachment in admiralty suits in personam, brought against non-residents of the district where the action is brought, and the decision made in that case disposes of the question. Reversed and remanded.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 157.—*Guttman & Stuart* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This action was brought under the act of 1849, to recover for cattle lost by Indian depredations while they were in Government service in the transportation of supplies. The court below held that it was not sufficiently shown that the Indians were a public enemy to enable the claimant to recover, and that the service was not military, and the petition was dismissed. This court affirmed the judgment, saying that it does not appear whether the Indians were hostile to the Government, or only desired the cattle of the claimant, and that such a service, remote from the operations of war, was not contemplated by the act providing for reimbursing losses in the service.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 162.—*Shrewsbury* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a suit to recover on a contract made with the Government for transportation, the claimant alleging that subsequently the contract was violated and his interests destroyed by a contract made with and performed by other parties. These parties sold to the Government and delivered grain over the same route covered by the contract of claimant. The court held that the contract with the other parties was not for transportation, but purely one of purchase with an agreement for delivery, which it was competent for the Government to make, and that, therefore, the petition was properly dismissed.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 138.—*Hicks* vs. *Kelsey.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is an affirmance of a decree dismissing a bill brought against Kelsey for an alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent for an improved truck and wagon reach, the Court holding that the invention claimed is not patentable.

Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 172.—*United States ex rel. Lewis et al.* vs. *Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was a proceeding in mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a claim of the Choctaw nation to its agents, but having abated, it was now dismissed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 173.—*Cooper, Executor of Omohundro,* vs. *Omohundro.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—This was the affirmance of a judgment in favor of the defendant in error (plaintiff below) for moneys advanced to his mother, alleged to be the wife of deceased. At the time they were made, in April, 1861, the mother and son lived in Cincinnati, and the deceased in Richmond, and on the 28th of that month, and at other times, he wrote the son requesting him to make advances to his mother, and promising to reimburse him. The defense of the executor was that the promise was made too late to be valid, under the rule as to intercourse between citizens of countries at war; but the court ruled otherwise, and that ruling was here affirmed.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 102.—*Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company* vs. *Folsom.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This was the affirmance of a decree sustaining the validity of a policy of marine insurance which was dated on the 1st of March, 1869, but which, by its terms, was to commence on the 1st of January of that year and run for twelve months, the ship insured having been lost at sea within the time covered by the policy, and before its date, and the fact appearing on the Company's Disaster Book, the court holding that under such circumstances the insurers neglect to state the report of her loss, which had been publicly printed and circulated, did not affect or avoid the policy.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 125.—*Hailes et al.* vs. *Treadwell.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was a bill filed to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent for base-burning stoves, and to restrain further infringement. The court below found that any new principle involved in the stove was first reduced to practice by the defendant, and the bill was dismissed. That decree is here affirmed.

Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 129.—*Sykes* vs. *Chadwick.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an affirmance of a judgment for Mrs. Chadwick on a note executed to her by her husband and Sykes jointly, the consideration of which was her consent to release her right of dower in property owned by them, and which they wished to sell. The court held that the contract of the note was valid, and that, under the laws of the District, the suit could be maintained in the name of Mrs. Chadwick.

Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Miller dissented.

No. 38.—*Coffin* vs. *Ogden et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a bill to restrain an infringement of a patent for an improvement in locks and latches, and to recover damages. The court dismissed the bill, finding that the plaintiff was not the original inventor, but that the novelty claimed had been before introduced in locks and latches by one Erbe. The decree was affirmed.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

CASE ARGUED.

No. 50.—*Minot* vs. *The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad et al., State Officers, and six other cases.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Delaware.—The question presented in these cases is that of the right of the State of Delaware to tax the property and franchises of the Railroad Company, it being a corporation created by that State, under "an act taxing railroad and canal companies in this State," passed in April, 1869. The defense was that the tax upon the shares of the capital stock of the company was a violation of the contract between the State and the company contained in the charter of the latter, and was an unconstitutional usurpation of the right to tax property beyond its jurisdiction; that it was a violation of the clause of the Constitution conferring upon Congress the exclusive power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and an unlawful interference with the right of transit for persons and property from one State to another. The tax on the net earnings of the company is also said to be a violation of the contract between the State and the company, and open to all the objections made to the tax on shares on the capital stock. The tax on locomotives and cars, it is submitted, is also an usurpation for the same reasons. The Court below sustained the tax, and the questions there raised are here for review.

Gowan, Gordon and Comeggs for appellants; Ward and Saulsbury for appellees.

A BRIDEGROOM'S DESPERATION.

A young man who had agreed to marry at Mattoon, Ind., on the last day of the year, very narrowly escaped disappointing his chosen bride. How it happened, and how he triumphed over seeming desperate fate, is thus told by the Terre Haute *Express*: "Mounting the early train, he reached Paris, but there, in an evil moment, he left the train to go around the corner and get a cigar. He stayed too long, and the train went off. What was he to do now? The ceremony took place at precisely 2 o'clock, and if he didn't get there in time there would be a fearful row. So in default of any better plan, he started off walking, thinking to himself how he could manage to get there on time. While engaged with these reflections, a hand-car came along, propelled by three stout section hands. Hailing the trio, he was allowed to get aboard and take a hand at the motive power of the open coach. He worked himself into a sweat, and finally, when about three miles from Mattoon, the men took their car off the track and went to work, refusing, either for love or money, to go further. Out of this dilemma the youth found his way by engaging a mule of an old farmer who lived near. There was no saddle in the stable which he would allow to go with the beast, and therefore the young man was compelled to go it bare-back. When he arrived at the house the clock had struck three, and the entire party was in consternation as he rode up to the door, both legs wrapped around that mule's body, slashing him with a club at every jump, and followed in his career by half the boys in town."

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James A. H. Cornell, Francis T. Luqueer, and Theophilus A. Brouwer, Executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1877.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1884.

$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1891, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$500 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bond.

$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 City of Louisville, Ky., 7 per cent. bonds, issued in aid of Paducah Railroad, $1,000 each.

140 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.

100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.

$750 United States Life Insurance Company Scrip.

42 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.

177 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.

46 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

100 shares Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, $25 each.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

BY D. W. IVES, SALES-ROOMS NO. 108 LIBERTY st. and No. 111 Cedar st.—Will sell at No. 207 Fulton st., TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, of New-York, 2,504 Chromos—"Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Captive Child," "Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea." H. SCOTT, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Valencia Oranges, Almeria and Lisbon Purple Grapes, landing ex steam-ships Oceanic and Caledonia; also, Malaga Lemons.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The frame building, known as the United States Barge Office, will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address D. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE, WITH a moderate capital, capable in book-keeping, accustomed to trust, responsibility and business management, wishes salaried financial position. Address B., No. 21 Cranberry st., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISER WILL INVEST $5,000 IN business with a respectable party. Address RICHARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond-cutting machine in operation at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

$1 50—THE NURSERY,

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

PERSONAL.

A LADY WOULD LIKE THE CHARGE OF A little girl about five years old; would receive kind care. Address CHILD, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. P. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 144.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 Fulton st., near William—Parties requiring Blank books are requested to call and examine our stock.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 7, was quite large, particularly when the unpropitious state of the weather is taken into account, and the sales noticed for the day were disposed of as follows:

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store, tenement, with lot, 20 by 85, situated on Third avenue, east side, 60.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street, for $9,400 over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $5,250, making the total price realized $14,650. The purchaser of the premises was A. Tomas, plaintiff in the legal action, and the property sold cheap.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, Chas. F. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 124 by 25 by 131.3, located on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $7,000, the buyer being J. Butler Wright, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 131.3 by 25 by 138.6, situate on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue, adjoining the premises above, for $7,000 to Mary E. Bleecker, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The same firm also offered at public auction the three-story brick house and lot No. 349 Water street, between Roosevelt and James streets, and the two-story brick house and lot No. 111 Roosevelt street, between Cherry and Water streets. The first-named property was knocked down for $5,500, and the second for $5,200, but in neither instance was a sale effected.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Bernard P. Kernan, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 100, situated on Madison street, south side, 216.5 feet east of Scammel street, for $14,400 to L. Friedburg, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale, it was announced that the property would be again offered on Wednesday of next week, the 14th inst., on account of the buyer at yesterday's auction. The legal sale of a lot on Tenth avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street, was also adjourned by Mr. Kennelly to the 14th inst.

In the matter of the sale by James M. Miller of the house and lot No. 57 Henry street, the property was withdrawn, and the same disposition was made in the case of the proposed sale of one lot on Sixty-third street and one lot on Sixty-fourth street, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue, by the same auctioneer.

Concerning the auction held in Brooklyn yesterday by Hugh N. Camp, of property on Schenectady avenue, particulars as to result will be given to-morrow.

At private contract Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 12 Pine street, report having recently sold the house and lot No. 316 West Fourteenth street, 25 by 60 by 100, for $30,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day only one auction is announced, viz.: By Joseph McGuire at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a brown-stone front house and lot situate on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue, lot 31.7 by 100.5.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.	
1 4-story brick store tenement and lot, 3d av., e. s., 60.10 ft. s. of 110th st., lot 20x85	$14,650
By R. V. Harnett.	
1 4-story brick tenement house and lot, West 46th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th av., lot 25x124x25x131.3	$7,000
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.	
1 4-story brick tenement house and lot, West 46th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th av., lot 25x131.3x25x138.6	$7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Bowery, No. 266, w. s., 228.1 ft. s. of Houston st., 16.6x98.9	$40,000
Same property	40,000
Canal st., No. 60, 22x75	13,750
Forsyth st., e. s., 129.2 ft. n. of Rivington st., 20.10x100	10,000
Gouverneur st., n. s., 250.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 50x117.11, Morrisania	6,000
Same property	6,000
Irving place, No. 50, s. e. corner 17th st., 27x116.1, ½ part	6,000
Leight st., n. w. corner Varick st., 62.3x35	40,000
7th st., n. s., 25x93.6	17,500
15th st., n. s., 269 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x103.3, leasehold	18,000
24th st., n. s., 310.7 ft. e. of 7th av., 14.5x116.9	14,000
31st st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9	11,750
46th st., No. 58 West, s. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5	25,000
46th st., No. 35, West, n. s., 404.2 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.4x100.5	41,000
47th st., No. 445, West, n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.9x100.5	20,000
64th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 24x100.5	3,500
84th st., n. s., 366 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.4x100.2	11,000
92d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100	6,250
Clifton av., n. e. corner 144th st., 55x100, Morrisania	1,500
2d av., e. s., extending from 95th to 96th st., 201.5x325	80,000
Fordham av., e. s., 289 ft. e. of 8th st., 25x209.7, Morrisania	6,500
3d av., s. e. corner 26th st., 24.8x100; 3d av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 26th st., 49.4x100; 26th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 10x98.9	200,000
5th av., s. e. corner 62d st., 100.8x152.8	160,000
10th av., n. e. corner 62d st., 100.5x200, (1-5th part)	8,000
Leases Recorded.	
21st st., No. 225, first floor and stable, 5 years, per year	$1,500
3d av., No. 67, n. e. corner 11th st., store, 5 years, per year	1,100
6th av., No. 213, 4 5-12 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
(Established 1863.) No. 14 Pine st.

Owners of dwellings, store property, and vacant lots, placing property in my charge for disposal, either at auction or private sale, or for rental, are assured of prompt attention.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS made any days required.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 681 5th av., 42x125 feet, with alley-way 8 feet wide to 54th st.; a four-story dwelling, with an exhibition gallery 36x66 feet in front, and a stable containing three stalls in rear of lot. The building location is admirably adapted for a club, for exhibitions or entertainments, or could be altered into a first-class residence. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

New-York, January, 1874.

I SHALL CONTINUE MY BUSINESS AS REAL Estate Agent on my own account, making a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, paying taxes, &c. My personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care, and my energy devoted to seeing that my duties are faithfully and promptly discharged. My address will temporarily be the same as hitherto, No. 90 Broadway, New-York. DAVISON BROWN.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE BANKING-HOUSE ON THE north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., brown stone, five stories high, 37x83. Terms of payment liberal. Apply on the premises. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver National Bank of Commonwealth.

$15,000.—FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE on three-story brown-stone City dwelling; discount 10 per cent. and lawyer's fees. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS, NEW, SUPERB DWELLINGS, cheap, No. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 13 East 48th st., No. 783 5th av.; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSES and lots, No. 211 Spring st. and No. 152 West 32d st. Address E. STEVENS, Cranberry Station, N. J.

WANTED—THE CARE OF ONE OR MORE ESTATES. DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Suitable for dwelling, hotel, boarding-house, club-house, or billiard saloon, large four-story brown-stone dwelling, 2d place, near Court st., Brooklyn. J. J. DAY, Jr., & CO., No. 49 Union st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—DESIRING relief from the cares of the establishment, I offer THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE for sale. It is a substantial stone building, situated in Great Barrington, Mass., one of the pleasantest villages in Berkshire, and is a popular Summer resort. For particulars apply to Mrs. E. PIXLEY, Great Barrington, Mass.

DAIRY FARM 160 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Income $5,000 a year. Price 30,000. Rare chance. Wanted, a farm in Delaware, Maryland, or Virginia in exchange for Jersey farm. Box No. 495 Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AT auction, between Madison and 4th avs.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, will sell at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on

THURSDAY, Jan. 15,

EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, in fee, No. 47 East 29th st., on the north side, between 4th and 5th avs. The lot is 20 feet by half the block; the house is 20 feet by about 53, with two-story brick extension 15 by 20. The house contains the modern improvements; possession of it can be had immediately.

The situation of this property is excellent, being between two railroad and omnibus lines of cars and stages.

The sale will be absolute.

Title perfect.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE. ALL NEAR WALL ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., ONE DOOR from BROADWAY, and running through to READE ST. Possession Feb. 1, 1874. Also, STORES Nos. 588 and 592 BROADWAY, in METROPOLITAN HOTEL building. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET IN STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st.—A beautiful suite of rooms, on second floor, 57 feet front on 5th av., 40 feet front on 26th st.; warmed, and suitable for some kind of business purposes; also studio, with fine north light. Apply on the premises to A. DODWORTH.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, CHEAP—No. 457 West 22d st.; neighborhood excellent; accessible by cars, stages, and Elevated Railway; will be rented from now to May next, or until May 1, 1876. Private family only. Rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN A. BALESTIER, No. 35 Pine st.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of three or four rooms, with bath, closets, &c., and first-class private table, for gentleman, wife, nurse, and child, (three years old.) Address, with lowest price and full particulars, H. J. R., Post Office Box No. 2,322.

WANTED—A PARLOR, SITUATED BETWEEN Bond and 21st sts., near Broadway, by a physician, who will visit New-York twice a month. Address J. H. S., Post Office Box No. 2,833, Philadelphia, Penn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Mr. Andrew H. Schanck will sign the firm name in liquidation.

THEO. W. MORRIS.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.

The subscribers having purchased the stock and good-will of the late firm of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MORRIS, DELANO & CO., and will continue the importing of Polished Plate and Window-glass at No. 27 Chambers and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade sts.

THEO. W. MORRIS.
EUGENE DELANO.
HENRY COOLIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved by limitation. All claims against the firm will be paid in cash on presentation at their office, No. 224 West Houston st.

JOHN NICHOL,
G. B. BILLERWELL,
JOHN NICHOL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL, and will continue the iron foundry business at Nos. 220, 222, and 224 West Houston st.

G. B. BILLERWELL,
JOHN NICHOL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

WILLIAM B. MEEKER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

FREDERIC A. POTTS WILL CONTINUE the wholesale coal commission business at No. 110 Broadway, New-York, offering for sale the Old Company, Lehigh, (Summit Hill,) Room Run, and Plymouth, Wyoming, (Red Ash,) coals; also, the well-known Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre coal.

FREDERIC A. POTTS,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Metropolitan Bank Building.

G. P. WESSMAN, OF NO. 89 CHRISTOPHER ST., tailor, hereby notifies his friends and customers that Sandford M. Read has no interest in his business, and that he will not be liable for any debts contracted by him, and that all moneys due him must be paid to him in person. G. P. WESSMAN,
Dated JAN. 6, 1874. No. 89 Christopher st.

MR. SAMUEL NEUSTADT, WHO INTENDS IN the course of this year to establish himself in the banking business at Frankfort-on-the-Main, retires from our firm this day. We have granted powers of attorney to Messrs SIGMUND NEUSTADT and BERNHARD MAINZER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. HALLGARTEN & CO.

NOTICE.—HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH MYSELF Mr. WILLIAM J. TURNER, the business heretofore carried on by me will be continued under the firm of DAVID THOMSON & CO.

DAVID THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TRIBIT & HARDLEY was dissolved on the 31st of December, 1873, by the death of SAMUEL TRIBIT. The undersigned will sign in liquidation, and continue the business at Nos. 159 and 161 Mercer st. JAMES HARDLEY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, RELATIVE TO ACQUIRING TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR A PUBLIC PLACE OR PARADE GROUNDS IN SAID CITY,

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE HOLDING MEETINGS ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, THE 9TH AND 10TH INSTANT, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 12 AND 2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 1 PINE STREET,

For the purpose of conferring with parties interested in the awards or assessments in this proceeding.

Owners of the property to be acquired are requested to send Deeds and Title Papers to the Clerk of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street, Room No. 24.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
JOHN McCLAVE,
WM. A. SEAVER,
} Commissioners.

Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1874.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEments for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY,
Clerk of Arrears.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av. 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF CULTURE and refinement, with a knowledge of music, desires a position as companion to a lady, or would accept the position of housekeeper in a first-class family; highest reference given and required. Address Nemo, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A New-England young woman, or at general housework; City or country; has good recommendations; is civil, kindly among children; wages very moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl, (Protestant,) who is a neat chamber-maid and a nice waitress; is willing to be generally useful at low wages in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a respectable American family; City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook; understands soups, fish, game, meats, boning and larding; is an excellent baker; makes a variety of desserts, and keeps the kitchen in good order; has several years' reference from former employer. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; understands pastry, bread, &c.; four years' reference from last place; is a person of good habits, honest, willing, obliging, and willing to work; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Scotch girls with three years' reference from last place; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; would like to go together; will go to the country less than a day's journey. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a willing, well-tempered girl. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH FAMILY COOK, understanding some American cooking; good references; wages, $20. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; an excellent baker; will go by the day, week, or month; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EXPERT IN all its branches, with good City reference. Address R. D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference, if required. Call at No. 543 7th av., over bakery.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant person as thorough lady's maid and seamstress; first-class City references. Call or address J. F., No. 151 East 43d st.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR LADIES' maid; an English Protestant, with good references; has a thorough knowledge of her duties; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st. Will travel, if necessary.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED French woman, fully experienced in the care of children; will take full charge of infants or growing children; can do sewing and mending nicely, and is very orderly. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children or do up stairs work; can operate on Wilson machine; is stout and good-tempered; has never lived out before. Can be seen with her parents at No. 9 Cornelia st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE; COMPETENT of taking entire management of an infant from its birth and bring it up by bottle, or to wait on an invalid lady; best of references. Call at No. 633 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as nurse to grown children or an invalid lady, or to do the general house-work of a small family; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby from birth, or take care of grown children; five years of the very best City reference. Call at No. 214 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse. Apply at No. 16 East 10th st., on Thursday between 10 and 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to go out by the week sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages $6. Call at No. 730 2d av.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Englishman, married, no children; is a first-class coachman and gardener; understands the care of cattle; can do carpenter-work, and anything required on a gentleman's place; wife would assist in cooking or washing if required; best references; no objection to the country. Address D. King, 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, speaking several languages, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; is a first-class driver, temperate, and can furnish best testimonials. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular; is perfectly sober; twelve years' best City reference. Call or address present employer, at No. 18 East 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; can furnish best references as to capability. Call or address J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman, (Scotch;) single, strictly temperate, and obliging; no objections to the country. Call on or address C. T. C., Room No. 4, No. 34 Liberty st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, (American;) all satisfactory references given. Address C. C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE man (English) with best references, as gardener or florist, private or otherwise. Address H., flower store, No. 907 Broadway.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTALISHED 1852.)

MALE NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT man as nurse, to tend invalid gentleman; will be found intelligent, honest, sober, and trustworthy in every respect; best references. Address D. H. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TEMPERate young man, who is a good driver and groom; can milk, assist in garden, build fires, tend furnaces, clean boots, do chores, &c.; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A FRENCH Canadian, aged twenty-eight years; speaks good English; can wait on table, clean silver, tend door, build fires; also, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; City recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has many years' City reference; is of good appearance, and very trustworthy. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, SPEAKS English and French, as waiter in a private family; best references. Address E. N., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—
A GENTLEMAN of EXPERIENCE, as MANAGER of the
DOMESTIC SHAWL DEPARTMENT
of a Dry Goods Jobbing-house.
Apply with references to Box No. 1,926 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—COOK; ONE WILLING TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; private boarding-house; good home. Apply at No. 59 Nassau st., below Washington st., Brooklyn, basement door.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC agents wanted; references required. Call at Room No. 10, No. 41 Park row.

I HAVE AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN OF energy, persistency, and good address, to solicit subscriptions. No previous experience is necessary, but the above qualities are indispensible, and will insure a liberal return. Apply to E. W. BULLINGER, No. 75 Fulton st.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT FOR A FIRST-class lithographic business; must know the trade; references required. Address K., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; SWISS or German preferred; must be thoroughly competent and have satisfactory references. Apply at No. 559 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—DOCTOR'S HORSE, COUPE, HARness, and buggy, first class, in exchange for real estate in Elizabeth, N. J. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 440 West 23d st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York,
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, near the Square.—To let, a suite of very richly and newly furnished rooms on second floor; also two furnished rooms for single gentlemen on third floor; breakfast if required. References exchanged.

MRS. CROMMELIN,
No. 33 East 22d st.,
Offers a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.
For gentlemen, handsomely-furnished, large and single rooms; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; price reasonable for strictly first-class accommodation.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET parlor and second floor, private table only; fourth floor, without board; house 25x65, furnished; all conveniences.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, third story, with board; private family; first-class accommodations; terms reasonable.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 323 WEST 27TH ST.—NEATLY FURNished rooms, with modern improvements, with or without board, also convenient for light house-keeping; moderate prices.

WEST 23D ST., NO. 412.—PLEASANT LOCAtion, elegant rooms, good table, moderate terms; 23d st. cars, stages, and Elevated Railway at hand. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floor; table liberal; terms moderate; references given and required. 41 West 16th st.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.,
Second story, back room, to let with first-class board; references required.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.
A large third-story hall room, heated, to let to a gentleman; location, house, and table first-class.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,
Between Broadway and 4th av.—Very desirable rooms, with good board, at moderate rates.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—A SUITE OF THREE bright, sunny rooms on third floor, with private table, very reasonable.

IRVING PLACE (No. 86,) OPPOSITE GRAMERCY Park; handsome rooms, en suite or single, with board; reference.

NEWLY-FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with full or partial board, may be obtained at No. 19 Great Jones st.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMOdations, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms to let; hotel table.

NICE LARGE FRONT HALL BEDROOM to let; southern exposure. No. 35 West 10th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—PLEASANT, WELL FURnished rooms, mostly on second floor, ample closets, bath, &c., for a family of six adults, two gentlemen and wives, with servant, and two sons, who will room together; house and location must be first class, between 3d and 6th avs. and below 35th st.; will pay $70 per week, and prefer to be the only boarders. Address PROMPT PAY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, wife, and two daughters, wish two pleasant rooms in a central part of the City, with board, in a neat, quiet family; $180 per month will be paid with punctuality, or in weekly installments, if desired; the very best references given and required. Address for several days, QUIET, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED — PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, WITH breakfast only, by a gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders, between 23d and 36th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address E. H., P. O. Box No. 3,851.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman doing business at New-Brighton would like to have dinner at 1 o'clock in a private family or private boarding-house. Address H. K. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN,
EDWARD MARTIN,
} Executors.

jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER,
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER,
} Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Rosenbaum, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

WALTER V. R. POWIS, Assignee.

STEELE & [illegible], Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway. d25-1aw3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

FIFTH WEEK AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30, FIFTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

The Last and Only Lecture by

THOS. NAST

IN NEW-YORK,
WILL BE GIVEN AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th av.,

On Saturday Eve., Jan. 10, '74,

With DRAWINGS made in presence of the audience.

Tickets $1, with reserved seats. For sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Gilsey House; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door.

The Second Annual Grand Ball
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Tickets to be obtained of the manager or at the following convenient places:
Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAMES M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOS. WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. AMOS TENNEY, No. 212 West 59th st.
Mrs. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison av.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

STEINWAY HALL.
Wieniawski-Maurel.
GRAND CLASSICAL AND POPULAR CONCERTS.
THIRD AND LAST GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
Miss JENNIE BULL,
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER,
The great Pianiste, her first appearance in New-York,
M. LEON REMBIELINSKI, and other artists.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and Boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713; and A. Flauraud's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) Pond's Music Store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
(Next door to Delmonico's.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
THIS SELECT AND POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of music and foreign languages, by the most eminent Professors, at moderate prices.
Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
University Building, University place, corner Waverley place.
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION,
Fourth Conversational Meeting,
THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
Free Lecture on
ALUMINA AND ITS PRODUCTS,
By Dr. LE FEUCHTWANGER.
Members, their friends, and the profession are invited to attend. H. A. CASSEBEER, Jr., Secretary.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

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MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

A GERMAN TEACHER DESIRES A FEW more pupils, ladies or gentlemen, for instruction in German, French, Latin, Greek, History, and Literature. Will, also, on fair terms, instruct in the elementary branches. Best references. Address W. FEISTKORN, care of Prof. Long, No. 220 East 113th st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER FAMILY school, a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

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For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

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514
BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor

All the mammoth troupe in a pleasing bill.
THE SCALPERS; Or, LIFE ON THE PLAINS.
A TRIBE OF REAL INDIANS.
Mr. FRANK CONVERSE, the master Banjoist of the world
Mr. JAMES McKEE, R. M. CARROLL, Miss JOSEPHINE WALBY, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, FRANK KERNS, CHAS. WHITE, JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNER, WM. NOONAN, and Miss ALICE BATEMAN, and others, every night and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 12,
First week of the following artists:
Mlle. MARIE ZOE,
This lady will appear in the beautiful drama,
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
First week of
THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.
Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS,
The Lancashire dancer,
and reappearance of the favorites,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
in their original sketch, the
MULLIGAN GUARDS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MAN AND WIFE,

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF MAN AND WIFE.

In view of the great success of the present SUPERB REVIVAL of MAN AND WIFE, Mr. DALY will postpone the production of SARATOGA for a few evenings; MAN AND WIFE for the balance of this week, with its MAGNIFICENT STAGE SETTINGS and MOST COMPLETE CAST, including Messrs. Harkins, Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Parkes, Fawcett, Devere; Misses Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.

MAN AND WIFE MATINEE
Saturday, at 1:30.

⁂ SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10, after elaborate and costly preparation, will positively be produced Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S great local comedy, SARATOGA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

SEVENTH WEEK
of the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the

LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
POPULAR PRICES.
Balcony, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts.
LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874,
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
will make her first appearance at this theatre in Adolphe Belot's new play entitled
LA FEMME DE FEU,
which has been several weeks in active preparation, and which will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, properties, a POWERFUL CAST, and with NEW and ENTIRELY ORIGINAL EFFECTS!!!

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GABRIEL Opens 7:15. Curtain rises 8 o'clock. GRUB
GABRIEL Favorite Family Resort. GRUB
GABRIEL Last nights of the pleasing grotesque musical imagination, THE GRUB
GABRIEL GOBLINS THAT STOLE THE SEXTON, with the wonderful Majilton- GRUB
GABRIEL Raynors, beautiful Boushell, elegant Nelsons, marvelous Austins. SATUR- GRUB
GABRIEL DAY MATINEE, 2 o'clock. JAN. 19, will open a grand season of vaudeville GRUB
GABRIEL novelties, comprising specialty artists in every variety, affording entertainments of the high order and rare ex- GRUB
GABRIEL cellence for which this popular family theatre is famed. GRUB

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
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VOKES. BELLES VOKES.
VOKES. of the VOKES.
KITCHEN.

Preceded by the nonsensical absurdity,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
H. GRAU, Manager.
FRIDAY, Jan. 9, THIRD TIME
Richard Wagner's master work,
LOHENGRIN, Grand Opera, in three acts.
Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Elsa; Clara Perl, Orkud; Pflueger, Lohengrin; Vierling, Telramund; Weinlich, King Heinrich; Blums, Heernfer. Carl Schramm, Conductor. Increased Chorus and Orchestra of forty-five performers. Entirely new and brilliant costumes and scenery.
SUNDAY, Jan. 11, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
ELEVENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30
will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.
All the principal members of the company.
Scenery and appointments entirely new.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
EVENING AT 8, The Great Drama, THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
AFTERNOON AT 2, A HUSBAND TO ORDER, and Drama, GIANT OF THE CAVE.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE:
The renowned Ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS.
The American Songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL.
The Song and Dance Artist, Mr. JOHNNY PALMER.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
THE PICCANINNIES FROM LONDON,
Every afternoon at 3, and evening at 8, for this week only, vocal and instrumental music, mirth, dancing, and burlesque opera by a troupe of the smallest artists in the world, varying in height from thirty to forty-five inches. Don't fail to see the little people. Two hours of fun and constant amusement. Admission, 50c.; children, half price. Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Box-office open from 8 A. M. Raphael De Solla, Manager, late of Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR.—BROOKLYN.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, F. R. S., will give his course of six LECTURES in ASTRONOMY, in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENINGS of Jan. 9, 12, 13, 16, 23, and Feb. 11. Course ticket, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague st., opposite Academy of Music.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 9, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.—The best yet. Something entirely new. *They are not only original in design, but are also new in their musical construction, producing* more power, *and at a* lower price, *than anything ever before accomplished in this line. It has all the* superior qualities *of the* concerto organ—"*the* soul-stirring imitation *of the* human voice," *&c., intensified, or with* greater power, *making it not only an* elegant *and* powerful parlor organ, *but also* admirably adapted *for use in* Churches, Sunday-schools, *and* Lodges. *Send for the new catalogue.* A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Lodges, *etc.* Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 *Broadway, New-York.*

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in* New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL SERVICE [illegible] Church, [illegible] (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] made by several of the clergy.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COLOSSEUM,
Broadway, 35th and 36th sts.,
NEW-YORK.

The management has the pleasure of announcing the completion of this immense and costly iron structure, erected for the express purpose of inaugurating in New-York

A NATIONAL EXPOSITION,
to be formally opened to the public
SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874.

The displays of the coming week will comprise the world-renowned

CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY.

PAINTED BY E. T. PARRIS,
in 1828, from sketches by Thomas Horner.

Covering 40,000 square feet, for forty years the wonder and admiration of artists and critics, and has been visited by more than 10,000,000 of persons. It is a view of Old London, from

The Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral,

Comprising an area of 130 miles, so vividly and absolutely accurate, that, with a telescope, objects seven miles distant may be distinctly recognised.

The OLD BOW BELLS CHIMES are introduced.

In the Evening,

THE MORE MODERN AND STARTLINGLY BEAUTIFUL

Cyclorama of Paris by Night.

Painted by DANSON & SONS in 1848.

In this Chef D'Œuvre of Modern Art the delightful illusion of the brilliantly-illuminated city, with the exquisite effects of moonlight and starlight, are indescribable.

The Polytechnic Promenade,
300 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Rendered agreeable by musical recitations of the COLOSSEUM BAND. In the alcoves will be presented a series of constantly-changing novelties, and among which are musical marvels, industrial curiosities, mechanical wonders, and optical illusions, comprising the mysterious

SPIRIT FLAME,
THE SPHINX,
THE WONDER MIRROR SPEAKING PORTRAITS.

Modeling, Glass Engraving, Telegraphing, Electro-Magnetic Apparatus, &c., &c., &c., in the

LECTORIUM.

Prof. TOBIN, late Secretary of the London Polytechnic, will present familiar lectures on Popular Science, illustrated by complete and costly apparatus. The programme of the week includes a pleasing lecture on
THE ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS OF SCIENCE,
Introducing
THE PROTEAN CABINET.
THE DISSOLVING STATUE.

An ELEVATOR, by Otis Bros., conveys visitors to the Tower every five minutes.

THE PANOPTICON,
on the Turret, will afford a magnificent moving Polyorama of New-York and vicinity.

A LIGHTNING FLASH
each evening from the Tower will announce to citizens 8 o'clock P. M., by Washington mean time.

THE WHISPERING ALCOVES.

Entertainments are under the direction of Prof. TOBIN.

Admission to Colosseum, including the numerous attractions of the Promenade and Lectorium, 50 cents; admission to Cycloramas, 25 cents; reserved seats in Lectorium, 25 cents.

PROCTOR. TO-NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mr. Richard A. Proctor's
COURSE ON ASTRONOMY.
FIRST LECTURE THURSDAY, JAN. 8.
THE SUN,

What the Sun does for us. His might as a ruler. His splendor as a source of light. Vastness of the heat-supply he affords to the worlds circling around him. Telescopic study of the Sun. His spots: their periodic variations of frequency; their connection with the weather, auroras, terrestrial magnetism, &c. The phenomena seen during total solar eclipses. The colored prominences and sierra. The corona. The Sun's true atmosphere discovered. The study of what goes on upon and around the solar orb. Hurricanes in the Sun. Solar volcanoes. What the Sun expels in these eruptions. Does the sun fluctuate in size? How long will the Sun last? Summary and conclusion.

The lecture will be illustrated with a number of beautiful Photographs, exhibited on a large scale (through the kind permission of Prof. Henry Morton) by means of the powerful Oxyhydrogen Stereopticon of the Stevens' Technological Institute, and also by means of Pictures and Diagrams, painted specially to illustrate Mr. Proctor's lectures in America.

Ticket for the course of six lectures, with reserved seat, $4, at Gurley's, corner of 4th av. and 23d st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at Appletons', No. 549 Broadway. Single ticket, with reserved seat, 75c., for sale at the hall on evening of lecture.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS' MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 2,
THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND AND LAST GRAND MATINEE.

Overture, Leonore No. 1	Beethoven
Aria, Mentre ti lascio. Mr. Myron W. Whitney.	Mozart
Symphony No. 5, Lenore, (by request) (which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first production at the second symphony concert.)	Raff
Overture, William Tell	Rossini
Quartet for Horns. Messrs. Schmitz, Pieper, Kistenmacher and Kohser.	Marschner
Trois Danses Allemandes. 1. Introduction-Laendler. 2. Menuett. 3. Narse Fling.	Bargiel
Song, "I am a Roamer," Son and Stranger. Mr. Myron W. Whitney.	Mendelssohn
Introduction, Chorus and March, third act Lohengrin,	Wagner

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 EACH. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

22D INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
RECEPTION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.
BOXES may be obtained of
Capt. T. TATE, Jr., No. 854 Broadway.
Sergt. T. L. MILLER, No. 1,125 Broadway.
H. E. JONES, No. 162 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MEMBERS' COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
Col. E. C. BOUDINOT, of the Cherokee Nation, the famous orator,
Will deliver his great lecture on
THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Col. BOUDINOT is one of the most polished, eloquent and instructive speakers of the day, and he treats of the rights and wrongs of the Red Man; rousing indignation, imparting instruction and exciting hope and effort.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

LECTURE.
A poetical, comical, allegorical, and philosophical lecture on the
HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,
with the disclosure of a great secret of SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, will be delivered by A. J. REQUIER, Esq., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the New-Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

Tickets, 75 cents, can be had at No. 20 Cooper Union, and at the door on the night of the lecture.

THE PILGRIM.
FREE!!!
Every evening at 8. During this the "World's Week of Prayer," children charged 15 cents each, and liberal collection expected.
On and after Monday regular prices resumed.
BAIN HALL,
Great Jones st.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Dr. Adrian J. Ebell will lecture on "The Physiology of Respiration," illustrating his subject with models. Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1873-4, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered by Elihu Burritt THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, 1874, at Steinway Hall, at 8. Subject—"The Social Sun."

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JOHN F. TROW,
FRANCIS H. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER,
JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW BOLTS, AND OTHER IRON MATERIALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Screw Bolts and other iron materials for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.

For full information, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SPIKES, BOLTS, BANDS AND STAY PLATES.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Spikes, Bolts, Bands, and Stay Plates for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE ORPHANS' BALL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SCENE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LAST EVENING—A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Association in aid of the Orphan Asylum, generally known as the "Orphans' Ball," took place last night at the Academy of Music, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was in point of numbers and splendor a brilliant success. This ball is looked upon as one of the great events of the season, and is patronized by the best Roman Catholic society. The proceeds of these annual reunions form one of the principal sources of support of the asylum, in which some 1,500 helpless little ones are cared for at an annual cost of $110,000, and this fact in itself is sufficient incentive to fill the Academy to overflowing.

So anxious are the members to hand over to the managers of the Orphan Asylum a handsome amount as the proceeds of the ball, that they practice the strictest economy in the arrangements, and individually defray the expenses incidental to various small matters. The boxes are not sold at auction, but are disposed of at fixed prices, which are highly remunerative, and on which no reduction is made. It is but fair to add that the prices demanded for boxes and tickets are cheerfully paid, and the rule of the association confining the issue of complimentary tickets within the narrowest possible limits, is generally respected. Years ago, when the Orphans' Balls were first inaugurated, and carried into operation by the managers of the asylum, the receipts were very insignificant, commencing at about $1,400 and for several seasons not exceeding $2,000. As soon, however, as the annual reunions were taken in hand by the Young Men's Association the receipts rapidly increased, and the undertaking was pronounced a decided success. The assistance afforded the managers of the asylum by the receipts of the annual ball, under the administration of the association, has been very material. During successive years the sums realized varied from $5,000 to $10,000, and in one year, it is stated, the receipts netted the handsome sum of $13,000. The average receipts, however, do not generally exceed $8,000. It is probable that the profits of last night's ball will reach $9,000—a welcome addition to the funds of the asylum, which has to depend in so large a measure on the generosity of the public. The leading Roman Catholics consider it incumbent on them to attend the "Orphans' Ball," and cheerfully respond to the solicitations of the members of the association who are intrusted with the sale of tickets. The middle classes also attend in large numbers, and the different public officials of the Roman Catholic and other denominations contribute by their presence to the success of the undertaking. Apart from its charitable aspect, however, the annual ball of the Orphan Asylum is looked forward to as a most enjoyable social event. The admirable manner in which these balls have been carried out heretofore have gained for them a position among the few really select events of the season. The Committee of Arrangements includes the names of gentlemen of wealth and standing in the community, whose exertions on this, as well as on previous occasions, have secured for the annual balls that prestige with which they are undoubtedly associated. No event of the year draws together so much of the Roman Catholic society of the City as does the Orphans' Ball, nor does any other occasion afford more real and refined enjoyment. The ball of last night was quite as successful as any of its predecessors, and, considering the prevailing dullness in business, speaks volumes for the charity and generosity of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. The Academy last evening presented a scene of unsurpassed brilliancy and gayety. The superb toilets of the ladies, mingling and favorably contrasting with the sober, but elegant conventional evening costumes of the gentlemen, as they moved to the strains of delightful music through the brilliantly-illuminated room, presented a scene of rare beauty. The rows of boxes, with their magnificently-attired occupants, formed an appropriate setting for so beautiful a picture. The decorations, which were presented gratuitously, were more elaborate than usual. At the rear of the platform was a brilliant medallion illuminated in gas, forming the words "Young Men's Association, 1874," and a pretty balcony scene in the background produced a pleasing effect. A number of large vases, filled with natural flowers which perfumed the air were ranged along the stage at either side and at the entrance to the room, and added materially to the general appearance of the room. In addition to the usual lights the ball-room was brilliantly illuminated by a number of large chandeliers suspended from the ceiling. At 9 o'clock Grafulla's full band played the overture to a promenade concert, in the course of which several choice selections were performed. The ball was opened at 10 o'clock. The procession from the dressing-rooms, headed by Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, President of the association, accompanied by his lady, was a long and brilliant one, the effect produced by the vari-colored toilets of the ladies as they emerged into the full blaze of the ball-room being very pretty. The dresses of many of the ladies were really magnificent, others, of course, were simple and elegant; but general good taste characterized the toilets of the majority of those present. Several pleasing novelties in ball-room costume were noticeable. The attendance was very large, and on several occasions the floor became rather inconveniently crowded for the dancers. The rows of seats and boxes, filled with gaily-attired spectators who seemed to enjoy the scene immensely formed a pleasing contrast to the lively groups promenading the floor. The various committees, under the direction of the indefatigable President of the association, exerted themselves to the utmost to secure the enjoyment of their guests, and it is not too much to say that they acquitted themselves admirably. The programme of dances was well selected, and met with much commendation. On the whole, it is no exaggeration to state that, in point of elegance, goo dtaste, and the social status of the participants, the ball of last night will compare favorably with the other leading events of the season, and was a fitting sequel to the Seventh Regiment ball on the preceding evening.

As before noted, the opening march, "Young Men's," was struck up by Grafulla's Band shortly after o'clock, and after the circle of the dancing-floor had been made the prescribed three times, a break was made and the ball proper commenced with a quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse." From this time up till the "wee sma' hours anent the twa," dancing was kept up with great vigor and spirit. The music was lively and spirited, the selections being peculiarly happy.

There were in all about 4,000 persons present at the ball, among whom were noticed Judges Brady, Daly, and Donohue, Charles O'Conor, Richard O'Gorman, Judge Kane, James Olwell, James Lynch of the Board of Emigration, Counselor John E. Devlin, J. J. Donohue, James B. Nicholson, Owen W. Brennan and family, Augustin Daly, Wm. J. Florence, James R. Floyd, Stephen Philbin, Dr. John Burke, Dr. James R. Wood, Bernard Smythe, Gen. M. T. McMahon, M. F. Powers and family, Jeremiah Quinlan and lady, William Lalor and lady, Bernard Casserly and Mrs. Casserly, Thomas J. Cummings, John Hayes, E. L. Donnelly, J. R. Floyd and lady, Benjamin Wood, wife, and daughter, J. R. Floyd. Miss Tersia Dolan, the Misses Brophy, Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. Sullivan, United States Navy, and Miss Ferris, Senator Ledwith, &c., &c.

THE COMMITTEES.

The officers were as follows:

Jeremiah Quinlan, President.
Charles O'Conor, First Vice President.
Wm. J. Kane, Second Vice President.
S. O. A. Murphy, Corresponding Secretary.
John T. McGowan, Financial Secretary.
P. Malone, Treasurer.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Thomas J. O'Brien,
Peter McQuade,
Dennis O'Donoghue,
Michael J. Cody,
Jas. J. McCormick,
John Fox,
Peter Trainor,
Michael F. Wynne,
Matthew Leavy,
Joseph M. Dunn,
Daniel Whalen,
Michael Roche,
Stephen Farrelly,
Thomas A. Ledwith,
Thomas S. Brennan,
Andrew J. White.
John Burke, Floor Manager.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

John D. Crimmins, Chairman.
Wm. H. Shields,
Maurice J. Power,
Joseph J. Marrin,
Frederick H. Gross,
John M. Cooney,
Daniel A. Moran.

The Police arrangements, which were under the direction of Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were admirably carried out.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Controller Green was yesterday served with summons and complaint in suits brought by Francis Harron, John McGrath, John Weakley, Lorenzo Oberle, James A. McCormick, Michael Shannon, Hugh Kelly, Michael McGuinness, Andrew Abberton, Dennis Duane, John Norton, Andrew Watson, Matthew Tracey, and William Brophy, Park-keepers in 1869, who claim in all the sum of $4,593, with interest, for extra pay, alleged to have been authorized by the Common Council at that time. The then existing charter, however, forbade increase of salary of any employe of the City Government by the Common Council and these cases consequently go to the Court for adjudication.

Papers were also filed by William Fullerton who sues for $3,150 for services as counsel in 1870 for the City in the proceedings brought by the New-York Gas-light Company and the executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

The public interest caused by the arrest of the gang of notorious burglars, of which Dan. Kelly is said to have been the leader, already fully reported in THE TIMES, appears unabated, and the Police Central Office was thronged yesterday by a number of gentlemen who were anxious to see the prisoners and identify them if possible, as having been engaged in the robberies perpetrated at their residences. Among those who called for that purpose were: Mr. J. P. Emmett, and his nephew, Edward, of New-Rochelle; Mr. Delafield, an intimate friend of Mr. Soutter, of West Brighton, Staten Island, and Officer Deveau, of the New-Rochelle Police force. The prisoners, Daniel Kelly, Big John Garvey, Billy Woods, Billy Hoey, Larry Griffin, Pat Conroy, Geo. A. Millard, Matthew McGeary, and John O'Donnell were brought from their cells by the detective officers and placed in line in the sitting-room in the rear of the detective office, and the victims of the robberies alleged to have been commited by the prisoners, were then admitted.

The first man identified was Daniel Kelly, who was pointed out by Robert Armstrong as one of the men who had been concerned in the robbery at the residence of Mr. Soutter, on Staten Island. Without the slightest hesitation, Armstrong identified Kelly as the man who had handcuffed him and had remained on guard for two hours at the kitchen door while the rest of the desperate gang of robbers ransacked the house. A question was put to Kelly, and, as soon as his voice was heard in reply, Armstrong recognized the voice, and became still more positive in his identification.

Kelly, Griffin, and Conroy were also identified, by Mr. Emmett and his nephew, as three of the eleven masked men who broke into their residence at Pelham, near New-Rochelle, and ransacked the house. Young Emmett stated positively that Conroy is the man who removed the rings from his aunt's fingers, and threatened to put a gag into her mouth if she made any outcry. Larry Griffin was also positively identified by the boatman who, on the morning of the robbery, ferried him across to the Long Island shore. Griffin stated to the boatman at the time that he was going to witness a prize-fight. Besides the identification by the boatman, the detectives state that they have conclusive evidence to connect Griffin with the robbery of Mr. Emmett's house, but which cannot be made public at present. Big John Garvey was also identified as having been seen in the vicinity of New-Rochelle on the morning of the robbery. He was seen by an ex-policeman, formerly a member of the New-York Police Force, as he was making his way toward the river. The ex-policeman knew him, and spoke to him, but, having no knowledge of the robbery which had been committed, allowed him to pass unmolested.

After the identification of Kelly, Conroy, and Griffin, Officer Deveau, of the New-Rochelle Police force, presented to Superintendent Matsell a warrant for the arrest of the ruffians named, and requested that the prisoners named in the warrant be delivered into his custody. The warrant was issued by Judge Porter, at New-Rochelle, on affidavits made by Mr. Emmett and his nephew. The Superintendent recognized the validity of the warrant, and transferred the prisoners to the custody of Officer Deveau, and directed Detectives Elder, King, Lyon, and Fields to accompany the officer to White Plains and see that they were safely lodged in the County Jail at that place. The three prisoners were accordingly brought out of their cells, handcuffed, and placed in carriages. In company with the detectives having them in charge they were driven to the Grand Central Depot, and took the noon train on the Harlem Railroad for White Plains, to await examination. Should the District Attorney of Westchester County fail in obtaining the conviction of Kelly, he will be transferred to the Richmond County Jail to stand trial for breaking into and robbing Mr. Soutter's house, his connection with that outrage being clearly established.

During the afternoon Abram Post, Jr., and his sister, arrived from Catskill, having been telegraphed for to come to this City to see if they could identify any of the prisoners as the men who, on the evening of the 17th of October last, entered their father's residence near Catskill, bound and gagged all the inmates, and robbed the house. Post and his sister arrived at the Central Office after Kelly, Griffin, and Conroy had been taken to White Plains, and on being shown the rest of the prisoners, failed to identify any of them. On being shown the coats found on Monday last stowed away behind the bar in Millard's rum-shop, where the men were arrested, Post and his sister both positively identified an overcoat which belonged to their father, and which had been stolen from the house on the night it was robbed. This evidence connects the gang with the robbery at Mr. Post's house. At the suggestion of Inspector Walling, young Post and his sister went to White Plains, yesterday, to see Kelly, Griffin, and Conroy, for the purpose of identification.

To still further connect the gang arrested with the robbery at Mr. Soutter's residence, a policeman from Staten Island brought to Superintendent Matsell, yesterday afternoon, a piece of wood which he had cut out of the jamb of one of the doors in the house, and which had been forced open with a "jimmy" by the robbers. This piece of wood bore plainly the marks of the "jimmy" which had been used, and on comparing one of the "jimmies" found in Millard's place it fitted the indentations in the wood exactly, and to its sharp edge still adhered atoms of the paint scraped from the door. Among other articles found behind the bar at Millard's was a handsome red morocco writing-case, filled with fine note-paper and envelopes. This writing-case was yesterday identified by Mr. Delafield, a friend of Mr. Soutter, as belonging to that gentleman.

Chief of Police Rogers, of Newark, N. J., and a number of his detectives, Marshal Hills, of Englewood, N. J., and a number of residents of that neighborhood, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and were shown the prisoners, but failed to identify them as having been concerned in the numerous robberies that have been recently committed in New-Jersey.

New and startling developments may be looked for soon. Mrs. Millard, the wife of the proprietor of the drinking place in which the prisoners were captured, has been at Police Head-quarters every day since the arrest of the gang of burglars, and has been for several hours each day in close consultation with Superintendent Matsell. From this it is surmised that Mrs. Millard is negotiating for protection for her husband on condition of his placing the information in regard to the operations of the burglars he is in possession of at the service of the Police. This would, doubtless, lead to the conviction of the robbers, and the recovery of the property stolen by them.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The year 1874 promises to be more gratifying to the dry goods jobbers of this City than any year since the war. At the present time the merchants are busied with the completion of the regular half-yearly inventory of the amount of stock on hand. A visit to a number of leading houses disclosed the fact that they are generally carrying lighter stocks than they have for years before. The reason of this is attributable to the late financial panic, and consequent revulsion of trade. With a foresight acquired by long experience, the managers of the various houses at the commencement of the panic instructed their buyers in the different departments to buy only such goods as were required from day to day, knowing that the prices of merchandise forced down by the panic could not regain their former attitude in the reaction which was certain to follow. Consequently the stocks of the majority of jobbers consist wholly of desirable or staple goods. At present very few sales are being made in the City, the larger portion of the salesmen being engaged in personally visiting their customers at their respective places of business, thereby more fully ascertaining their wants for the coming season, at the same time taking their orders for such goods as are required for present use. About the 1st of February the active business of the importers, manufacturers, and jobbers in full packages begins. From that time to the 15th of the month the buyers of jobbing houses dealing directly with the retail trade are occupied in buying their spring stocks and arranging prices and discounts, which, with few exceptions, will remain firm during the season. The agents of the jobbing houses report that through the West and South the retail dealers are carrying very light stocks, in fact, are almost destitute of the ordinary articles of merchandise. The prospect is that they will come on to the City as early as possible, in order to ship the bulk of their merchandise before the frost leaves the ground, as many of them, being located off the line of railroad, have to transport their goods for miles in wagons. The proportion of country merchants unable to meet their obligations is very small. Many of them asked for a short extension of time on their notes, and few were enabled to take advantage of the discount for prompt cash; but the number who were obliged to suspend from want of funds was not in excess of the usual number of failures at other seasons. The large class of employes in the capacity of department salesmen and stock clerks suffer most from the late panic, as the majority of the jobbing houses took advantage of the present hard times to reduce the salaries of this class of employes from twenty-five to forty per cent. As the regular employes are hired by the year, from January to January, this blow falls rather hard upon them. A few of them having resources independent of their salaries, made half-yearly engagements, but the larger proportion, being entirely dependent on their salaries for support, were obliged to accept the sum fixed upon by their employers, not caring to run the risk of being out of a situation in the dull season of July and August.

MASONIC.

On Tuesday evening the officers of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. and A. M., for the ensuing year, were installed in office with impressive ceremonies, conducted by R. W. Elwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

In spite of the disagreeable weather which prevailed yesterday, and which would naturally have a depressing influence upon the stock market, there was a steady rise in prices during the entire day, and in many instances stocks touched the highest prices reached since the panic. Pacific Mail seemed to be the chief speculative card, and advanced in price sharply, finally closing at 44. A very large business was done in it, and some influence seemed to be at work of an uncommonly encouraging nature. Vague hints were thrown out in certain quarters of telegrams received from the agent of the company in Japan, who was sent some time ago with full powers to make an arrangement by which the company should receive a large subsidy from that Government. The Pacific Mail officials expressed themselves as unwilling to give information until the negotiations are completely settled. The City of Panama, a new iron steamer just completed, is expected to arrive here in a day or two. She will then be sent on a trial trip to Aspinwall with a moderate quantity of freight. The iron steamers, which are taking the place of the old side-wheelers, are revolutionizing the business of the company, and their profits are said to be most satisfactory. The salaries of the officers and men have been cut down in every department, and under the present management it seems likely that the company will, by and by, pay dividends upon its stock. Freight from Japan, which formerly was sent through by railroad to New-York and the East from San Francisco, is now to go by way of Panama by the company's steamers. This will result in a large saving to the company, and enable it to employ its iron steamers to advantage from here to Aspinwall, which would otherwise go with small quantities of freight. Pacific Mail has been regarded as the football of the street for so long a time that it would be well if the company could be brought up by honest management to a point where earned dividends could be paid to the stockholders. North-western stock was also largely dealt in, advancing to 61¼. The advance is due to the prospect of a favorable arrangement with the Milwaukee and St. Paul in regard to lease or consolidation, which will make the system a monopoly, and also to the statement as to the earnings, which are of the most favorable nature. The roads in the North-west are built at low cost, and their traffic is steadily increasing each year, while their expenses are much less than those of the Eastern railroad corporations. Western Union, which appeared weak on Tuesday and early in the morning yesterday, suddenly advanced in price, closing at 76⅝@76¾. The rise in this stock is due, according to the most reliable statements, to the prospect of a large stock or bond dividend being declared, and also to the extensive buying of an English clique, who have telegraphed over instructions to their agents to buy the stock up to 90. A well-known lawyer of this City has been for some time in London engaged in bringing about an arrangement between a number of English capitalists and some of the largest stockholders in this City, by which the stock is likely to go to, and be controlled in, England. A large part of the stock has been picked up already at low prices, and there is but a limited amount in Wall street accessible to speculators. Commodore Vanderbilt holds a very large amount, which, with interest, costs above par. It is said that this has not as yet been obtained by the English purchasers. Milwaukee and St. Paul was also strong yesterday, advancing in price in sympathy with North-west. The annual meeting of the Clearing-house Association was held at the Merchants' Bank yesterday, J. D. Vermilye, Chairman. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Chas. F. Hunter; Secretary, M. F. Reading; Clearing-house Committee, J. D. Vermilye, Chairman; E. H. Perkins, Jr., Moses Taylor, Henry F. Vail, Robert Buck; Committee on Conference, W. L. Jenkins, Chairman; W. A. Falls, G. G. Williams, J. Lee Smith, C. P. Leverich; Nominating Committee, R. P. Perrin, Chairman; Richard Berry, J. M. Morrison, S. R. Comstock, and J. D. Fish.

Upon Mr. Hunter taking the chair, Mr. Camp, the Manager of the Clearing-house, presented the following report, through the Clearing-house Committee, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1873:

The transactions for the year amounted to $36,929,521,049 65, an average of $114,788,058 99 per day of the year. The total transactions of the Clearing-house since its opening, a period of twenty years, amounted to $387,581,764,227 49. The Loan Committee reported that but $450,000 of the loan certificates were outstanding. Of this amount, $250,000 have been called in, and the remainder will be retired during the next week. The tax of one-fourth per cent. upon the certificates of indebtedness was found to amount to about $60,000, of which $10,000 was donated to the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, and the balance of about $50,000 was added to the reserve fund of the Clearing-house, which was $37,000, as a building fund, making the total reserve $87,000.

Resolutions thanking Mr. Camp for his valuable and efficient services to the association were adopted.

The regular meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was adjourned yesterday in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

PATENT CONVENTION.

A call for a Patent Convention, to meet at Washington on the 15th instant, has been issued by Messrs. I. M. Thacher, Hamilton A. Hill, and William P. Blake, Members for the United States of the Standing Committee of the Vienna International Patent Congress. The subjects to be discussed at the convention are the difficulties to which American inventors are subjected in attempts to secure some protection for their inventions in foreign countries, the improvement of the Patent laws generally, and the propriety of organizing a United States Patent Association. At this convention it will be urged that an introducer of an invention from one country to another should not obtain an exclusive right to such invention. The natural right belongs to the inventor only, and if he neglects to secure it it reverts to the public. This country gives no exclusive privilege to the introducer of a foreign invention, but there are some countries which do extend this privilege, and there are men who make it a business to carry inventions from one country to another. The number of patents granted in this country since 1836 is about 140,000, and the number of applications has steadily increased from year to year, and now average 21,000 per annum, of which about 14,000 are annually granted.

THE G. A. R. IN BROOKLYN.

At a regular encampment of Rankin Post No. 10, G. A. R., held on Friday evening, Jan. 2, the following-named comrades were duly installed as officers for the ensuing year: F. R. Jashke, Commander; Will. H. Riley, Senior Vice Commander; John Moeser, Junior Vice Commander; Ebenezer R. Johnson, Adjutant; Fred. H. Piper, Chaplain; Dr. Wm. Griffiths, Surgeon; John H. Taylor, Officer of the Day; Edward Slack, Officer of Guard; Herman H. Yonge, Sergeant Major; Philip Kranz, Quartermaster Sergeant; Delegates to Department Encampment, Stewart L. Woodford, James Jourdan, and E. A. Perry; Alternates, Julian Allen, A. C. Tate, and Geo. P. Squires. A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the post to Comrade Oscar Tompkins, Commander of Lincoln Post No. 13, for the able and courteous manner in which he conducted the installation ceremonies.

THE BARGE UPLAND.

The barge Upland, which so unexpectedly sunk before the gates of the dry dock, which the Spanish man-of-war Arapiles was quietly preparing to leave, thereby preventing the departure of that vessel, and earning for itself an immortality of fame, is now undergoing "repairs" at the Erie Dry Dock Basin at Red Hook. The terrible shock sustained by this innocent craft in her accidental collision with the dock gates, may be estimated from the fact that the damage done can hardly amount to less than $10. Rarely is it that a coal barge has ever gone through so much for so little. She is to-day as tight and tidy as when she first entered the navy-yard, and all the perceptible damage sustained was caused by the removal of her cargo.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Congressman Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, is at the Gilsey House.

Chief Engineer Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assemblyman D. S. Lynde, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is at Barnum's Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Madison County, N. Y., and Hon. Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. Carleton Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*; Charles Van Benthuysen, of Albany, and Judge Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey; Capt. W. K. Mayo, United States Navy, and Ex-Congressman J. F. Benjamin, of Missouri, are at the Astor House.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements of the City and County Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, $20,289 11; pay-rolls, $24,053 89; total, $44,343. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $38,954 54; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,986 41; collection of assessments and interest, $5,391 80; market rents and fees, $1,059 20; water rents, $1,189 10; licenses, Mayor's office, $36 25; total, $52,617 30.

ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY.

On the 5th inst. Juan B. Martinez was arrested for keeping an agency for the Havana Spanish Lottery scheme, at No. 10 Wall street, by Detectives Mullen and Von Srechten, of the Central Office. When he was arrested he said that he would give the officers $50 to let him go. Yesterday morning he came to the Central Office, and seeking out the detectives, offered them $50 to return him his policy-slips and books, in order that he could not be convicted. They promptly arrested him, and he was held by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, for bribery.

COAL-COMBINATIONS.

PROSPECT OF CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA COMBINATIONS—THE MINERS AND THE BOSSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

Much has been reported about the amount of coal produced by the several coal mining and carrying companies which are said to compose the powerful "coal combination," but generally the reports have gone wide of the mark as to the true amount of production in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming, and Scranton regions, the principal centres of the vast anthracite accumulations. As a new clique has recently been formed to control the coal trade, which is now more powerful than the well-known and unscrupulous "Philadelphia and Reading Railroad coal combination," which was organized last year, and has ever since exercised a tyranny over individual dealers, the following figures have been gathered from trustworthy sources, and will show the strength of the companies comprising the most gigantic coal monopoly that has ever been created:

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has 90,000 acres of coal lands situated in the very heart of the middle coal fields, Schuylkill County, from which the yearly production is something near 6,500,000 tons. The Lehigh Valley comes next, about the same number of acres being owned, with a corresponding tonnage. Thirty-three thousand acres, and 4,000,000 tons are the share of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has 20,000 acres, and the yearly yield is 3,000,000 tons. The extent of the property, and the amount of coal mined annually by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, is similar to the above company. The Pennsylvania Coal Company owns an immense territory in and about Pittston. The quantity of coal mined annually is 1,250,000 tons. The whole number of acres reaches 243,000, while the total quantity of anthracite mined yearly approaches 17,750,000 tons. The value of these coal lands is variously estimated at $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. The yield in the different regions increased 1,000,000 tons in 1873 over the production of the previous year. The increase would have been still heavier, had not the panic interfered with mining operations. It is understood in trade circles—although it cannot be traced to any reliable source—that there will be eventually a grand consolidation of the New-York and Pennsylvania combinations. Should such a thing happen, the individual wholesalers and retailers, as well as the consumers, will be at the mercy of the "ring."

But very little coal is now coming from any of the districts. The trains passing over the Reading Railroad, at Port Richmond, are few and far between. There are about 90,000 tons of coal "stocked" at present on the wharves at the Port.

There is an almost complete suspension of mining operations in the Middle Coal Fields, and the dissatisfaction among the miners relative to the "basis" question is more wide-spread than a week since. The general impression is that there will a "stand out" against the proposed reduction of ten and fifteen per cent.

To-morrow, however, the matter will be settled in some way at the meeting of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, which assembles at Pottsville.

It is stated by John Siney, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, that if there is no amicable adjustment arrived at, and a strike should be decided upon, the miners are prepared to hold out for a long time, as the treasuries of the union are well supplied with money.

MEETING OF COAL TRADERS.

The representatives of the principal coal companies met yesterday at the office of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway. The President of this company assured a TIMES reporter that there was no business of public interest transacted at the meeting; that it was merely one to discuss the prospects of the trade for the coming season, and to exchange views regarding matters relating to trade generally. He asserted positively that the labor question did not come before the meeting for discussion, and he said there was no truth whatever in the report that a combination was to be entered into for the advancement of prices. He did not wish to see the price above what it was at present and the various companies preferred a uniform to a fluctuating rate. The President also said there was no truth in the statement that the wages of miners were to be reduced. It is, however, expected that the action of the conference of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and the Miners' and Laborers' Association to be held to-day at Pottsville, Penn., will materially influence the operations of local companies and dealers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—Gov. Hartranft's message was sent to the Legislature to-day. The State debt amounts to $25,798,821; amount of bonds in the Sinking Fund, $9,200,000; cash in the Treasury, $1,825,151, leaving indebtedness unprovided for $14,773,670. During the last year the debt was reduced $1,504,672. By the repeal of taxes the receipts of 1874 will be reduced $1,500,000, while the expenditures will be equal to those of 1873. The Governor urges economy, because, under the new Constitution the expenditures will be increased for the Legislature, the schools and the Judiciary. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of counting the votes cast in the constitutional election, so that there may be no delay in enabling him to promptly issue the proper proclamation. Upon the present Legislature, he says, devolves the molding of existing regulations into conformity with the change about to be inaugurated in the fundamental law of the State. He enjoins upon the people increased vigilance over all legislation, so that attempts at special legislation may be frustrated. In alluding to the centennial, he says: "To stamp it as a national enterprise, it must receive direct and substantial assistance from the National Government. Congress must set its seal of approbation upon the work of the commission, and manifest not only an interest in the undertaking, but a determination that its proportions and grandeur shall eclipse all preceding expositions. Pennsylvania must also not relax in her efforts to secure success." He congratulates the country upon the peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain, and he hopes for the future that all difficulties will be settled without flinging the sword into the scale.

THE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

THEIR LABORS DRAWING TO A CLOSE—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The locomotive engineers, who have met daily here for nearly a week, are still in session, but will soon arrive at a conclusion on the important subject which has brought them together. The meetings have been entirely secret, and the proceedings have, according to the expressions of the most prominent members, been of a very interesting and sometimes excitable nature, although the tendency has invariably been to reach such a settlement as shall be satisfactory to both employer and employed. Many of the men have expressed sentiments of a nature far from peaceable, but the feeling that has generally prevailed is that which seeks a just termination of the troubles, and which shall increase the confidence of the company in the fidelity of its servants. It is declared that a firm organization has been established, and that when definite action is taken that action will be of an uncompromising and conclusive character. The only business remaining to complete the labors of the convention is the reception and acceptance of a report from a committee appointed to hold a conference with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and when they communicate the result of their efforts the body will adjourn. At the meeting this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a series of resolutions, thanking those journals that have spoken kindly and in our favor during these exciting times.

Resolved, That the heartfelt and sincere thanks of this convention be extended to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and all other journals that have spoken in our behalf.

Resolved, That we, as locomotive engineers, deeply feel our obligations to those who have so earnestly and bravely spoken in our defense and refuted the vile slanders perpetrated upon us by some bigoted journals.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

County Clerk Welch is said to be dangerously ill.

Rev. Charles E. Lord, D. D., of the Tabernacle, has received the appointment of District Secretary of the American Peace Society for this State.

Col. Bondinet, the Cherokee chief, and orator, will appear at the Association Hall, on Friday evening, and again lecture on the vexed Indian question.

Dr. Adrian J. Ebell will give a free lecture before the Polytechnic Association, Cooper Institute, this evening, "On the Physiology of Respiration."

Four operators in provisions were reported at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, as having failed to respond to calls for additional margins on outstanding contracts.

Caroline Higgins, aged thirty-eight, of No. 170 Cherry street, was seriously scalded by the upsetting upon her of a pot of boiling water, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Alumni of Rutgers Female College passed resolutions expressing the high esteem and profound regret of the members for Mrs. Addison B. Hall, a former graduate, lately deceased.

Bridget McCann, aged forty two, fell overboard, yesterday, from the ferry-boat Monticello, at South Ferry. She was rescued from drowning, and cared for at the New Street Police station.

Charles Durning, aged thirty-seven, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped out of a third-story window at his residence, No. 340 East Thirty-fourth street, and sustained serious injuries.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 189 Spring street, Mr. Edwin H. Lawrence presiding. Several new members were enrolled, and the meeting then adjourned.

Patrolmen Robert Bonner, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct; James O'Brien, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and Peter Falvey, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were dismissed the department, yesterday, by the Board of Police.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding Leander and Biron Fox, father and son, were convicted of sending obscene publications through the mail. Sentence deferred.

The devotional services at the Evangelical churches were continued yesterday. At noon a prayer-meeting was held at the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, at which prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Deems, and others.

The Seventh Assembly District Lincoln Club met at their rooms, No. 12 University place, last evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Cornelius Van Cott; Vice Presidents, Andrew Kinness, Jacob H. Gumble; Secretary, James J. Carroll; Treasurer, James H. Stevens; Trustees, Alderman John J. Morris, Wm. Terhune, John H. Allen; Sergeant at Arms, James Burke.

The Secretary of the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company, in a circular issued to the bankers and brokers of New-York, complains of the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has endeavored to crush out smaller companies, by furnishing news at prices below living rates. The circular calls upon the bankers and brokers for their support and protection against a dangerous monopoly.

"Horatio Raymond," one of the five men charged with snatching a pocket-book from Miss Ada Dyas, the leading lady of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was yesterday indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury. This Raymond is the same man who was charged with the robbery of the Park Bank some years ago, but acquitted. He was subsequently sent on the Island for petit larceny, but escaped, and has since then been at large until the present transaction.

The Fourth Assembly District German Republican Association, at the primary election held last night at No. 221 East Broadway, elected the following officers: President, Augustus Schaffel; First Vice President, Emil Haas; Second Vice President, P. Gaisberg; First Secretary, William Meyer; Second Secretary, Frederick Mertens; Treasurer, Geo. Helms. Delegates to the Central Committee: Augustus Schaffel, William Molkenbur, Henry Ash, Charles Plumpe, Charles Baesler.

BROOKLYN.

A Grand Jury was sworn in the United States District Court yesterday, and charged by Judge Benedict.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the Charity Ball, which is to come off at the Academy of Music, on Feb. 10.

There is not a word of truth in the rumor of the call of Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in this City.

The rules governing the Common Council were revised yesterday by the proper committee so as to suit the change required by the large accession of membership to the board.

James Farrell, of No. 6 Dean street, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of his wife, who charged him with attempting to cut their child's throat while crazy from the effects of drink.

James Block, Thomas Hennessy, and John Gorman, plasterers, of New-York, were injured yesterday by the falling of a scaffold upon which they were at work, corner of Third and Ninth streets. The men were taken to their homes.

The Democratic members of the new Board of Supervisors met yesterday in caucus, and made the following nomination: For Engineers of the New Court-house, John Bray and Michael Clancy; for Engineer of the County Jail, John Burchell; Keeper of the Morgue, Patrick McGuire; Janitor of the Armory, Ferdinand Binger.

The creditors of John Schneider, the bankrupt brewer of the Eastern District, had a meeting yesterday in the office of Register Murlin. Debts to the extent of $600,000 were proved. Mr. Charles Robinson, of New-York, and Mr. William Hawkins, of Brooklyn were appointed assignees, and when confirmed by the court will proceed to ascertain what dividend can be declared.

A man who gave the name of Flynn was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check for $720 on the National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and First street, Eastern District. The check was to Flynn's order, and purported to be signed by Peter Delap, clothier, of Grand street, near Third. The Cashier of the bank on comparing the signature on the check with Mr. Delap's, pronounced it a forgery. Flynn will be brought to court to-day.

The Mercantile Library Association announces a course of six lectures on astronomy by Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the first of which is to be given to-morrow night at the Academy of Music. This association gave last Winter the remarkable course by Tyndall, and that of Mr. Proctor will not be less interesting. He is a thorough master of his science, and of the art of explaining it to a popular audience. The lectures will be illustrated with some very beautiful photographs and drawings. Tickets, with reserved seats, can be obtained at the Library, on Montague street. The rates are very moderate, and the attendance will be large.

STATEN ISLAND.

The people of Edgewater village are grumbling at the wretched condition of their streets in consideration of the fact that since its incorporation they have paid taxes amounting to nearly $300,000.

The Board of Excise of Edgewater have granted during the past year 130 licenses and collected for them some $4,000, which sum has been distributed among the village schools, each receiving its quota according to the average number of scholars instructed during the year.

A man named Burke, the keeper of a liquor saloon, at New-Brighton, was arraigned before Justice Corbet yesterday for violating the Excise law in selling liquor without the requisite license. The case was given to a jury, who returned a verdict of guilty, and the offender was fined $30.

The residence of Mr. Henry L. Butler, of the firm of Butler, Broome & Clapp, of New-York City, was early yesterday morning entered by burglars, supposed to be three in number. The house is situated on Chestnut avenue, near New-York avenue, Clifton, only about five minutes' walk from the Vanderbilt ferry landing. The lower part of the house appears to have been thoroughly ransacked by the robbers, who were evidently in search of a large quantity of valuable plate, which, however, they fortunately did not find, as their operations were interrupted. They broke up a large quantity of plated ware, which they left when they found that it was not solid silver, and carried away a watch, several overcoats, and other articles of value to the amount of between $200 and $300.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Paterson, while in New-York, on Tuesday, had a gold watch, valued at $250, stolen from his pocket.

The body of the man who was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad has been identified as that of John Wandleagh, of East Newark.

The officers of the Common Council of Newark for the ensuing year are James C. Ludlow President and Nathaniel P. Marsh Messenger.

The annual meeting of the Newark Library Association was held yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts during the past year to have been $7,609 37, and the expenditures $7,226.

The resolution recently passed by the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, authorizing the expenditure of $40,000 for street improvements which would give employment to laborers, was rescinded by the board at a meeting held on Tuesday evening. The Board of Works was requested to employ as many street laborers as possible.

Robert Burrows, who was charged with having caused the death of Thomas Jones, during a fracas at Flemington, on Christmas Eve, has been released on $5,000 bail.

John McCarty, a switchman employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train at the Warren street crossing, in Jersey City, and severely if not fatally injured.

The Erie Railway detectives arrested at Sufferns, New-York, on Monday, a party of youths who are suspected of having been engaged in some recent petty robberies from the company.

The annual meeting of the Passaic County Teachers' Institute was held at Little Falls yesterday. The institute organized for the ensuing year by the election of D. W. Rice as President, and J. C. Cruikshank as Secretary.

An unknown man was struck by a Morris and Essex Railroad train, on the East Newark meadows, on Tuesday night, and instantly killed. His body was removed to Hoboken. He is supposed to have been a laborer employed in the meadows, but his name is not known.

A meeting at which the project for an independent water supply for North Hudson County was considered, was held in Union Hall on Tuesday night. Several citizens delivered addresses in which they took grounds adverse to the contemplated improvement. A number of other gentlemen replied in speeches favoring its construction. The meeting adjourned without taking any definite action in the matter.

Two notorious outlaws, Henry Pugh, alias "English Harry," and James McCann, alias "Cooley Keyes," who were arrested on Tuesday night, on Jersey City Heights, by the Hoboken Police, were yesterday committed for examination by Recorder Bohnestedt. The Police captured on the premises occupied by the men a quantity of valuable goods. They were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in late robberies in Hoboken, but no goods stolen upon any of these occasions were found in their possession.

The first official act of Mayor Perry, of Newark, was the nomination to the Council of James F. Bond as City Auditor. On Dec. 31 Mayor Ricord had nominated Auditor Dawes for reappointment, and the Council on the same day confirmed the nomination. When Mayor Perry's nomination was submitted to the new Council, the board, holding that, the appointment having been made by the retiring Mayor and Council, there was no vacancy, rejected the nomination. Mayor Perry claims that the old officials had no right to make the appointment, and in this view is supported by Judge Teese. The matter will probably be taken before the courts on a writ of quo warranto.

Among other things to which Judge Depue, in his charge on the opening of the Essex County Court on Tuesday, called the attention of the Grand Jurors was the fact that several contractors in the public service had defrauded the City of Newark by overcharges. He advised the Grand Jurors to take action in the matter. The Corporation Counsel had commenced suit against some of these contractors to recover the amount of such overcharges. Among others a suit for over $7,000 was instituted by the city against Messrs. Shanley & Son, contractors for the erection of the Court-house sewer. The contractors offered to settle at the rate of $3 50 per cubic foot, and the Common Council on Tuesday gave the Corporation Counsel permission to compromise on that basis. In consequence of this arrangement, judgment for $7,332 07 was formally entered in the Circuit Court against the contractors yesterday.

THE WEST INDIES AND PANAMA.

THE CABLE BETWEEN PUERTO RICO AND JAMAICA BROKEN—SPECULATION IN COFFEE—THE PRISONER GEORGE MANNING.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 3.—The cable between Jamaica and Puerto Rico has broken a second time, just as the fleet have arrived to lay a second cable, so as to insure continuity of cable communication between this and the Leeward Islands. The fleet are here, and the process of paying out will commence immediately.

There is a large speculation going on in coffee, which has run up as high as $17, gold, per 100 pounds, and the steamers for Liverpool and London are carrying off large cargoes. The Colonial Bank issued a circular cautioning some of its customers against overspeculating, and refused to purchase any more of their bills of exchange on London if they paid any more than $14 per 100 pounds. This was used at Parens (?) (the great coffee mart) to induce the small coffee growers to accept $14 instead of $17; but there was a great deal of grumbling, and some accepted and some refused.

George Manning, who was arrested in New-York on the 19th of November, arrived here safely in charge of Inspector Walling, and has been transferred to the jurisdiction of Montigo Bay where the forgery and robberies were committed. Inspector Walling remains here waiting for the return of Inspector Foley, who missed him, having crossed him on the way in the steamer Atlas, which sailed two or three days before the steamer Etna arrived.

The steam-ship Gamma, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal, has arrived here.

A NEUTRAL ZONE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 24.—The soldiers of San Salvador attacked and captured the town of Amapala, after severe fighting, on the 15th December, in which 100 men are reported killed. Five hundred packages of merchandise have been, in consequence of this, shut out from the American and English steamers.

The Constitutional Assembly of Panama has passed a law for erecting a neutral zone across the Isthmus for the better protection of the transit and the securing it from local obstructions, whether from civil war or otherwise. The Assembly has also passed a law extending for ten years longer exemption from taxation of all agricultural undertakings, and to all sugar made on the Isthmus. Labor contracts for not less than a year are exempt from all personal taxes during the time the laborers are occupied under such contracts. The Assembly has resolved that a branch of public instruction shall be established by which young men can learn telegraphing, and commends it to the Board of Public Instruction.

Señor Ponciano Levia has been proclaimed President of Honduras.

FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—A fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in the building of the Sable Iron Works, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, which consumed about 75 feet of one side of the building. A lot of coal also caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The total loss will reach about $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The works are running as usual this morning, and no stoppage or delay will be occasioned.

ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Frederick Heidenblut was arraigned to-day for the murder of George Kuhule. The prisoner refused to answer, and the court directed a plea of not guilty to be entered, fixing the trial for the 19th inst. Mrs. Kuhule, who was injured by the accused after the murder of her husband, is in a critical condition.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The following is the day calendar for Jan. 8 in the General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session here: Nos. 20, 22, 26, 43, 47, 53, 54, 60, 1, 2, 6.

THE COLLEGES ROWING ASSOCIATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The Rowing Association of the American Colleges will hold its annual meeting at Hartford, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Flour quiet; sales of Double Extra at $6 25; Treble do., $6 50@$7; Family, $7 50@$9. Corn firmer at 73c.@75c. Oats active and higher at 59c.@60c. Bran quiet at $1. Hay firm at $22@$23 for prime; $24 for choice. Pork firmer at $15 50. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6⅜c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firmer at 8c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides. New Hams sold at 12½c.@13½c. for jobbing lots. Lard in fair demand and in light supply; Tierce, 8½c.@8⅞c.; Keg, 9½c.@9¾c. Sugar dull; sales of inferior at 4¾c.; common, 5c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6½c.@7½c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8½c. Molasses—Supply light; quality poor; inferior, 40c.; prime, 65c.; strictly prime, 67c. Whisky sold at 98c. for Louisiana; no Cincinnati here. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 21¾c.@27c. Corn-meal sold at $3 25. Gold, 110⅞@111. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 7.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39c. Resin dull at $2 12½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 80 premium; short sight, 85 premium; on London, 123@124 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—Frank Wood, T. H. Levy, R. H. Whitney, Thos. Jones, Robt. G. Makin, Joseph Grayhurst, J. Fanniloe, Jacob Schwab, P. J. Eyre, H. J. Moody, Mrs. Anna Charpentier, Mr. Sykes, J. W. Brooke, A. T. Sterling, H. A. Spaulding, Miss M. V. Fielding, Mrs. Andrew Lamb, Capt. J. B. Pryce, Alex. McLaren, T. A. Livingstone, J. J. Corrigan, J. M. Totten, Oliver A. Gages, Frank W. Townsend, Rev. M. Chambers, D. D., P. Moir, Wm. H. Davies, F. E. Mitchell, E. G. Goddard, Frank Barnum, Y. Barnum, James Williamson, James Davidson Tait, H. C. Crane, Chas. Priddis, James Priddis, James Majors, David Lisner, Capt. James Weaver.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—R. G. Erwin, Miss Haines, Miss De Renne, two Masters De Renne, Miss Kate Menhan, S. G. Lee, two daughters, child, and infant, Miss Mary Williams, A. Stench, William Price, William Watch, Miss Martha Fleming, William Fleming

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:51 | Moon rises.10:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:28 | Gov. Island.12:17 | Hell Gate...1:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vicksburg Randolph, Port au Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stemler, Samson, South Pass for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Otila, (Norw.,) Aagaard, Wings, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Socrates, (Norw.,) Bjornes, Barcelona, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gauss, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Pasqualina, (Ital.,) Cacace, Castellamare, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, &c., Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Favorita, Woodward, Port Spain, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, Caibarien, &c., Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. David Torrey, Soule, Naguabo and Arroyo, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; C. S. Gove, Weaver, Savannah; W. Evans, Thomas, Philadelphia; Wanata, Simonton, Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Drakeford, Santa Martha Dec. 20, Savanilla 25th, and Kingston 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Jan. 2, 40 miles S. from Castle Island Light, passed steam-ship Atlas, hence for Kingston, Jam. The E. has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans Dec. 28 and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 2, lat. 27 35, lon. 79 43, spoke bark Cardross, (Br.,) French River, (Hon.,) for Falmouth, Eng.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Dec. 28 and Key West Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 2, lat. 26 12, lon. 79 50, passed brig Lydia H. Cole, bound N.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Steinman, (Belg.,) Lechere, Autwerp, Dec. 18, with mdse. and 27 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Granger, (of Bath, new, 1,526 tons,) Doane, Bath Dec. 18, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Will load for Valparaiso.

Ship Ellen Austin, Griffin, London Nov. 18 and Isle of Wight 20th, with mdse. and one passenger to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light variable winds.

Ship Royal George, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta Sept. 22, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Is anchared at the South-west Spit.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Port de Paix 10 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Left no vessels.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Taggioni, Queenstown 51 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Familieus Minde, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Lancaster 51 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Argonaut, (of Sunderland,) Sanderson, Shanghai Sept. 6, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 16, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18, St. Helena Dec. 1, and crossed the equator 11th, in lon. 27 30; has had light variable winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Porfirio De Martino, (Ital.,) Schiano, London 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Carl Friedrich, (Ger.,) Jahnke, New-Castle, Eng., 78 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had strong westerly gales, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Salvadore, (Ital.,) Assante, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lada, (Aust.,) Medanich, Dublin 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Elena Cordano, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, London 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Dr. Von Thunen Tellow, (Ger.,) Kienow, Konigsberg, 77 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Roberto, (Ital.,) of Asstorita, Malaga, Oct. 22, with fruit to Hutton, Watson & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 10.

Brig Ariel, (of Liverpool,) French, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Thetis, Spalekhaven, Curacoa, 17 ds. with coffee, hides, &c., to Dovale & Co. Dec. 26, lat. 27 lon. 71, had a hurricane from W. to N. W. lasting 5 ds.; left in port brig Curacoa, for New-York, in 5 ds.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Port Spain, Trinidad, 14 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig John Swan, Rumball, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hand & Swan. Jan. 5, 15 miles S. E. from the Highlands, passed bark Alberta, for Boston.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Middletown & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Dec. 28, lat. 38, lon. 70 50, spoke brig Abby Watson, hence for Porto Rico.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rice, St. Pierre, Mart., 12 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash,) Griggs, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig F. I. Merryman, Lecraw, Porto Cabello 12 ds., in ballast to R. A. Robertson & Sons. Left in port brig Maria Louisa, from Turk's Island, to load for New-York.

Schr. John Fisk, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Cape Hayti Dec. 4, with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to J. R. Staples. Had fine weather to lat. 25, from thence to lat. 28, strong westerly gales and heavy head sea; 25 miles S. E. of Absecum, passed large quantities of wrecked material. Left in port schr. M. Mosley, from Boston, for Chester, Penn., in 8 ds.; Louisa A., from Boston, arr. Dec. 21. Hattie Curtis, (of Bangor,) was at Port de Paix, to sail for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Mayaguez 15 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port brigs Champion, (Br.,) from Halifax, arr. Dec. 22, and would sail for Cienfuegos 28th; Elsie, (Br.,) from do., arr. 23d; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) from Sydney, C. B., arr. 25th.

Schr. Jennie M. Murphy, (of Calais,) Murphy, Anguilla 14 ds., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to John Boynton's Son. Dec. 28, lat. 35, lon. 66 30, passed schr. Bowdoin, bound S.; left in port schr. H. G. King, for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. A. T. Boardman, (of Calais,) Boyd, Aquin 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 25, lon. 74 28, spoke schr. Ed. Albro, (of Lockport, N. S.,) from Port Royal, Jam., for Boston, with loss of foremast, gone twelve feet above foretopmast, with main boom and foremast sprung; would put into Nassau for repairs; left in port brig Wave, for New-York, to sail Dec. 21.

Schr. Sallie Coursley, Sipple, Mosquito Inlet 8 ds., with live oak for Charlestown Navy-yard. Put into this port in distress, having, Dec. 31, off Hatteras, encountered a gale from W. to N. W, and carried away main boom and main gaff.

Schr. Nellie Prim, Perry, St. Pierre. Mart., 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Brandywine, Fengar, New-Haven.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Carroll, Providence.

SAILED—Steam-ships Calabria, for Liverpool; Vicksburg, for Hayti; Carondelet, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S; raining and foggy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Arr. bark Bounding Billow, from Valencia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—Arr. steam-ships Falcon, from Charleston; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia; bark Aquidneck, from Rio; brig Romance, from Navassa.

Below, bark Lapwing, from Rio.

Cld. steam-ships Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Louisa, for North Carolina; Octorara, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia, and Middlesex, for New-Bedford; schrs. L. A. Burnham, for Portsmouth, and Ada J. Simonton, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 7.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Ashland, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer Champion, from New-York; bark Tidal Wave, for Havre; brig African, for Liverpool; brig Arrogante Emilio, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 7.—Arrived—Bark Korsfarer, from Cork, in ballast (seeking.)

Passed out—Steamer San Jacinto, for Liverpool.

Passed in for Washington—United States steamer Ossipee, from New-York.

Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Acquidneg and Lapwing, from Rio.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7.—Arrived at Tarpaulin Cove yesterday—Schr. John Balch, from Wilmington, N. C., in charge of the mate, the Captain, David Hodgdon, having died on the passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Arr. steam-ship Colima, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Arr. bark Asteride, from Rotterdam; brigs Abby Ellen, from St. Thomas; J. B. E., from Turk's Island.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York, and Somerset, for Providence; ship Henry Saudford, for Havre; barks J. L. Dimmock, for Mobile; Juvenal, for Cork; Queensbury, for Liverpool; Messel A. Gouday and Vasa, for Bremen; schrs. W. G. R. Mowry, for Barbados; Carrie Alice, for Portsmouth; Carrie Heyer, for Boston; Nellie Starr, for Portland; John McAdam, for do.; L. Babcock, for Jacksonville; barks Johanne Marie, for Bremen, and Hosea Rich, for Havre.

SPOKEN, &c.

16th, in the Straits of Sunda, ship Tyburnia, (Br.,) from Manila for New-York, 60 ds. out.

Jan. 4, off Hatteras, bark Bessie Crosby, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Dec. 13, lat. 25 08, lon. 32 33, ship Comet, from San Francisco for Liverpool, 99 ds. out.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sld. for American ports, U. C. Kjergaard, Osmi Dubrovacki, Due Cecilie, Crown Jewel, Lizzie Wright, Mercur.

Arr. out from American ports on Monday, Boneto, Traveler.

Arr. out from American ports on Tuesday, Cecchino Danovaro, Exampler, Ermina, Helots.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Dec. 28, for Bremen, touched here to-day.

1874.
JANUARY.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
Having purchased at prices made during the panic and under the influence of it,
LARGE STOCKS OF PRINTS, SHEETINGS,
And other goods now most in demand, are selling the same WHOLESALE at a small advance.
NO. 328 BROADWAY.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY Secured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE STATE FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Below we give the principal portions of Controller Hopkins' report:

The following statements shew the amount of the funded debt of the State, and the balances of the several Sinking Funds:

DEBT.

On the 30th September, 1872, the total funded debt was $36,574,206 40, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,988,526 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	11,396,680 00
Bounty	21,121,000 00
Total	$36,574,206 40

On the 30th September, 1873, the total funded debt was $36,530,406 40, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,988,526 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	11,352,880 00
Bounty	21,121,000 00
Total	$36,530,406 40

The actual reduction of the State debt during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, by cancelation of matured stocks, and $306,000 of bounty loan 7s of 1877, purchased for the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund during the last fiscal year and recently canceled, is $343,800.

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1873, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds at that date:

	Debt Sept. 30, 1873.	Balance of Sinking Funds, Sept. 30, 1873.	Balance of debt after applying Sinking Funds.
General fund	$3,988,526 40	$4,244,400 39	......
Contingent	68,000 00	30,187 21	$37,812 79
Canal	11,352,880 00	1,530,241 21	9,812,638 79
Bounty	21,121,000 00	9,790,072 24	11,330,927 76
Total	$36,530,406 40	$15,593,901 05	$21,191,379 34

The State debt on the 30th September, 1872, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds, amounted to	$25,386,725 84
On the 30th September, 1873, to	21,191,379 34
Showing a reduction of	$4,195,346 50

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The following statement gives the items of the General Fund debt on the 30th of September, 1873:

Astor stock, chapter 302, laws of 1827, and chapter 86, laws of 1832	$561,500 00
Deficiency loans under chapter 216, laws of 1848	3,237,887 77
Controller's bonds	66,443 76
Indian annuities	122,694 87
Total	$3,988,526 40

The principal of the debt is payable as follows:

On demand	$30,443 76
1875	900,000 00
1878	800,000 00
At pleasure	2,258,082 64
Total	$3,988,526 40

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following statement gives the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

Receipts, viz.:

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1873		$1,584,996 14
Received from surplus canal revenues		1,202,571 35
Transferred from the General Fund, for interest on money in the Treasury during the year		161,656 54
Total		$2,949,224 03

Payments, viz.:

Interest on General Fund debt	$188,190 46	
Premium on coin to pay interest on debt	8,609 80	
Indian annuities	7,369 24	
Premium on coin to pay annuities	654 14—	204,823 64
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1873		$2,744,400 39

This balance of $2,744,400 39 represents the amount belonging to this Sinking Fund at the close of the fiscal year, but the money in the Treasury was not equal in amount to this balance, having been mostly used to pay the current expenses of the Government by reason of the delay in the receipt of taxes from county Treasurers, which will be replaced when such taxes are paid.

The full contribution of $1,500,000 to this Sinking Fund from the surplus canal revenues for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, under section 2, article 7, of the Constitution, and since paid into the Treasury, increases the amount to the credit of this Sinking Fund to $4,244,400 39, providing, as is believed, ample means to redeem the whole of the General Fund debt, a large proportion of which is payable at pleasure. Of the balance, $900,000 falls due July 1, 1875, and $800,000 is redeemable July 1, 1878.

CANAL DEBT AND CANAL REVENUES.

The aggregate of the canal debt on the 30th September, 1872, was $11,396,680, with an aggregate unapplied balance of Sinking Funds of $1,449,978 15, leaving the real balance unprovided for of $9,946,701 85.

On the 30th September, 1873, the account stood as follows:

Aggregate debt	$11,352,880 00
Aggregate of Sinking Funds	1,530,241 21
Balance unprovided for	$9,822,638 79

Of the principal of the canal debt contracted under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, the sum of $5,150,100 became due 1873, and was redeemed in coin from proceeds of deficiency loans.

Of the canal debt under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution, $1,106,420 falls due on the 1st of January, 1874, and will be redeemed from the Sinking Fund moneys set apart for that object.

The following statement of the canal debt, Sept. 30, 1873, classifies it in reference to the constitutional provisions for its payment, and shows the amount redeemable each year, and the rate of interest:

CANAL DEBT.

(Under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution.)

Stock not bearing interest		$160 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Six per cent. 1st July, 1837	$160 00	
Stock bearing 5 per cent. interest		$1,106,420 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Five per cent. 1st of January, 1874	$1,106,420 00	
Total canal debt under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution		$1,106,580 00
Of which there pays no interest		160 00
Canal debt, under section 1, paying interest		$1,106,420 00

(Under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution.)

For the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, &c., viz.:

Stock not bearing interest		$111,300 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Six per cent. 1st July, 1872	$7,900 00	
Six per cent. 1st January, 1873	2,500 00	
Six per cent. 1st July, 1873	42,500 00	
For payment of canal revenue certificates:		
Six per cent. 1st July, 1873	58,400 00	
Total	$111,300 00	
Stock bearing six per cent. interest		4,073,600 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Six per cent. 1st November, 1873	$1,974,600 00	
Six per cent. 1st October, 1874	2,099,000 00	
Total	$4,073,600 00	
To Supply Deficiencies.		
Stock bearing six per cent. interest		5,181,400 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Six per cent. 1st October, 1875	$473,000 00	
Six per cent. 1st July, 1887	1,562,900 00	
Six per cent. 1st January, 1883	847,500 00	
Six per cent. 1st July, 1891	2,298,000 00	
Total	$5,181,400 00	
Total canal debt under section 3		9,366,300 00
Of which there pays no interest		111,300 00
Total canal debt, under section 3, paying interest		$9,255,000 00

(Under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution.)

For the payment of the Floating Debt.

Stock bearing six per cent. interest		$880,000 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Six per cent. 1st December, 1877	$880,000 00	
Total canal debt, under section 12, paying interest		$880,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT OF THE CANAL DEBT PAYING INTEREST ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution	$1,106,420 00
Under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution	9,255,000 00
Under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution	880,000 00
Total	$11,241,420 00
Amounts in sinking funds, Sept. 30, 1873:	
Under section 1, article 7	$1,086,340 29
Under section 12, article 7	443,900 92
Total	$1,530,241 21
The tolls collected for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, were	$3,060,328 89
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, were	3,021,603 67
A falling off of	$38,725 22
The receipts from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, were	$3,078,247 96
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, were	3,082,452 04
An increase of	$4,204 08
The expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, were	$1,875,676 61
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, they were	1,459,165 24
A falling off of	$416,511 37
The net revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, were	$1,202,571 35
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, they were	1,623,286 80
An increase of	$420,715 45

THE CANALS.

The management of the canals, their revenues, and the expenditures thereon, are so intimately connected with the administration of the financial affairs of the State, that the Controller, following the precedent established by this department, submitted a statement, statistics and remarks, from which it appears that the income was $3,102,527 78; disbursements for repairs, $1,373,966 19; for extraordinary repairs and new work, $1,823,585 58. The total disbursements on all canals in excess of all income, was $178,063 99; the total income in excess of disbursements for ordinary repairs, $1,647,561 59. The canal system of this State has a lineal length, including feeders, of nearly 900 miles, of which 352 miles are comprised in the Erie Canal. All the canals were constructed to benefit the sections of the State through which they run, and as feeders to the trunk canal. The latter has been most favored with business, and has paid from its earnings $50,412,710 22, its cost of construction, also for all ordinary and extraordinary repairs and maintenance, and has had surplus earnings besides of about $40,000,000. The lateral canals have been less successful. It has been urged that the Chenango Canal, the Chemung Canal and its connecting canals with the Erie and with Cayuga Lake, and the Genesee Valley Canal, are no longer an essential part of the carrying system of the State; that their necessity has been superseded by the construction and operation of railroads running substantially over the same lines of communication; and that, inasmuch as the expense of superintendence and repairs is largely in excess of their revenues or earnings, the State should relieve itself from the burden of supporting them by selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of them. In the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State by the commission appointed for that purpose, and which held its session in the City of Albany during the session of the Legislature of 1873, the constitutional restriction against selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of these canals, is removed. The proposed amendment has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to the Senate and Assembly comprising the Legislature of 1873, and referred to the present Legislature, and if again agreed to, and ratified and adopted by the people, the Constitution will be so amended that it will be within the power of the Legislature to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of all the canals of the State except those named in the proposed amendment.

The value of the property transported on all the New-York canals, since they were opened for business, aggregates about seven thousand million dollars, and the capital invested in the facilities for navigating them and carrying on the commerce thereon and connected therewith, by the citizens of the State, may be estimated by scores of millions of dollars. The indirect benefits have been vastly more. There are consumed in the State about 45,000,000 bushels more grain, annually, than is yearly grown in the State. The difference in the cost of the breadstuffs alone, received from the Western States and consumed in this State, would more than compensate for all the disbursements that have been made for the construction and maintenance of the canal system of the State. The advent and extension of the railway system has greatly changed the course of trade. The trade by the St. Lawrence route has been largely increased since 1856. The State of New-York, in consequence of active competition in other sea-board States, has not controlled its proportional increase of the trade of the North-western States.

The following table exhibits interesting comparative deliveries of flour and grain at lake and sea-board ports. In the calculation flour is reckoned as equal to five bushels of wheat for each barrel:

Years ended Dec. 31.	Lake Ports, Bushels.	New-York, Bushels.	Tide-water, by E. and C. Canals. Bushels.	Sea-board Ports, Bushels.
1868	122,434,037	70,068,428	52,426,300	121,539,685
1869	137,363,124	64,447,421	40,625,240	136,713,466
1870	133,751,061	68,895,632	37,491,300	140,509,634
1871	167,543,863	88,712,785	55,589,466	159,599,238
1872	170,660,383	90,481,922	53,863,101	163,953,117
1873	186,798,828	86,581,674	49,264,700	163,579,511
Total 6 years	918,491,296	469,187,862	289,260,107	885,894,651
Avge. 6 years	153,081,882	78,197,977	48,210,018	147,649,109
Avge. 1st 3 years	131,182,741	67,803,827	43,514,280	132,920,928
Avge. last 3 years	174,961,025	88,592,127	52,905,755	162,377,322

The ratio of the deliveries of grain at New-York, as compared with those at lake ports, was: In 1868, 57.22 per cent.; in 1869, 46.91 per cent.; in 1870, 51.51 per cent.; in 1871, 52.95 per cent.; in 1872, 53 per cent.; in 1873, to Dec. 6, 46.35 per cent.; in average of last six years, 51.09 per cent.; in total of last six years, 51.08 per cent.; in average of first three of the last six years, 51.68 per cent.; in average of the last three of the last six years, 50.63 per cent.

The ratio of the grain deliveries at New-York, as compared with those at sea-board ports, was: In 1868, 57.65 per cent.; in 1869, 47.14 per cent.; in 1870, 49.03 per cent.; in 1871, 56.83 per cent.; in 1872, 55.12 per cent.; in 1873, to Dec. 7, 52.92 per cent.; in aggregate of the last six years, 52.96 per cent.; in average of first three of the last six years, 51.01 per cent.; in average of the last three of the last six years, 54.56 per cent.

The ratio of the deliveries of flour and grain at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals, as compared with the total deliveries by rail and water at New-York, was: In 1868, 64.82 per cent.; in 1869, 63.04 per cent.; in 1870, 54.42 per cent.; in 1871, 62.66 per cent.; in 1872, 59.53 per cent.; in 1873, to Dec. 6, 56.89 per cent.; in aggregate of last six years, 61.67 per cent.; in average of last six years, 61.67 per cent.; in average of the first three of the last six years, 64.17 per cent.; in average of the last three of the last six years, 59.72 per cent.

The ratio of the deliveries of flour and grain at sea-port ports, as compared with those at lake ports, was: In 1868, 99.26 per cent.; in 1869, 99.52 per cent.; in 1870, 105.05 per cent.; in 1871, 95.32 per cent.; in 1872, 96.10 per cent.; in 1873, to Dec. 6, 87.56 per cent.; in aggregate of the last six years, 96.45 per cent.; in average of the last six years, 96.45 per cent.; in average of the first three of the last six years, 101.32 per cent.; in average of the last three of the last six years, 92.80 per cent.

The aggregate deliveries of flour and grain at Montreal for the four years from 1857 to 1860, inclusive, were 20,734,602 bushels, against 65,727,541 bushels for the four years from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, indicating a gain, comparing the two periods, of 44,992,939 bushels, equal to 217 per cent.

The aggregated deliveries of flour and grain at Philadelphia for the four years from 1865 to 1868, inclusive, were 39,595,839 bushels, against 73,954,000 bushels for the four years from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, indicating an increase, comparing the two periods, of 38,358,272 bushels, which equals 108 per cent. The grain in 1873 has been in an augmented ratio, exceeding that of any previous year.

The shipments of flour and grain from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, by the New-York Central Railway, during the year 1872, were equal to 37,278,166 bushels, of which 9,357,332 bushels were destined for New-York City; 25,495,971 bushels for the New-England States, and 2,414,853 bushels for Albany, Troy and Schenectady.

The receipts of flour and grain at Ogdensburg during the year 1873 have been equal to 3,248,539 bushels, mostly destined for the New-England States, indicating an aggregate annual movement, via Ogdensburg and over the New-York Central Railway, to those States, of about 30,000,000 bushels of cereal products.

The receipts of flour and grain at Erie, Penn., by lake during the navigation season of 1873, were equal to 5,105,467 bushels, against 2,083,861 bushels in 1871.

The deliveries of flour and grain at Baltimore, Portland, and Boston have been very considerably augmented, but the gain has not been so marked as at Philadelphia and Montreal.

The receipts at New-York City by all rail routes, for the last four years, have been equal in flour and grain to 145,283,400 bushels, against 189,596,279 bushels by the Hudson River and vessels coastwise; and in the year 1873, to Dec. 13, have been 42,033,174 bushels by rail, against 44,020,469 bushels by water.

The ratio of the deliveries of flour and grain at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals, as compared with those at lake ports, was: In 1868, 42.82 per cent.; in 1869, 29.58 per cent.; in 1870, 28.03 per cent.; in 1871, 33.17 per cent.; in 1872, 31.57 per cent.; in 1873, to Dec. 6, 26.37 per cent.; in aggregate of last six years, 31.49 per cent.; in average of last six years, 31.49 per cent.; in average of the first three of the last six years, 33.17 per cent.; in average of the last three of the last six years, 30.23 per cent.

The ratio of the flour and grain deliveries at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals, as compared with those at sea-board ports, was: In 1868, 43.13 per cent.; in 1869, 22.39 per cent.; in 1870, 26.68 per cent.; in 1871, 34.83 per cent.; in 1872, 32.85 per cent.; in 1873, to Dec. 6, 30.11 per cent.; in aggregate for last six years, 32.65 per cent.; in average for the last six years, 32.65 per cent.; in average of the first three of the last six years, 32.73 per cent.; in average of the last three of the last six years, 32.58 per cent.

The Canadian canals are, within three years, to be enlarged. Their aggregate length is only sixty-nine and one-half miles. The Welland, twenty-eight miles long, can now pass vessels of about 400 tons measurement, carrying 600 tons cargo. This canal and the several short St. Lawrence canals are to be so enlarged as to pass vessels of 1,200 tons measurement, carrying 1,600 tons cargo. With the present facilities by that route, upward of 18,000,000 bushels of cereal products were received at Montreal in 1873, mostly from Western lake ports. When the proposed improvements shall have been made, this State, to hold the trade of the West, must be prepared to meet a competition between Lake Michigan ports and Montreal, of rates of freight not exceeding $3 50 per ton, which is about ten cents per bushel for wheat. The average rate of freight from Chicago to New-York via the lakes, New-York canals, and Hudson River has been, including State tolls and carriers' profits, and exclusive of Buffalo and Oswego shipping and transfer charges, for the last seven years, about $7 per ton. The average rate from Buffalo to New-York via canal and river, has been for the same period $4 92 on wheat and $4 67 on corn per ton of 2,000 pounds, including State tolls and carriers' profits. The average rate from Chicago via Oswego is about the same as via Buffalo.

With the present canal capacity, tolls, and facilities it cannot be done for a very much diminished rate. With all large class vessels on the lakes of 1,800 to 2,000 tons carrying capacity each, the lake rate (including carriers' profits) from Chicago to Buffalo cannot be much less than $1 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, equal to 4½ cents per bushel for wheat and 4 2-10ths per bushel for corn. This rate will give an average rate of $6 42 on wheat and $6 17 on corn per ton of 2,000 pounds from Chicago to New-York, against $3 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds from Chicago to Montreal by that improved route, canal tolls included. The opinion is entertained by some that the present Erie Canal, with all its locks doubled and the bench walls removed, with full seven feet of water, and steam as a motor for moving boats, can successfully compete with the improved St. Lawrence boats. By others, these improvements, with the additional one of the use of the tumble-gate, placed so as to elongate somewhat the chambers of the present locks, giving room for longer boats and some additional carrying capacity, are expected to give the necessary power to meet successfully the expected competition.

The interests involved in the question of the retention of the trade of the North-western States through this State are of too great magnitude to be jeopardized by any half-way or doubtful measures of improvement. They must necessarily be such as will diminish the cost of transportation, so that they can and will successfully meet the competition from any and all other routes. The first enlargement diminished the cost of transportation, as given in State Engineer Taylor's report on the re-enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, transmitted to the Legislature in 1864, one-half; and his estimates in same report state that a re-enlargement adapting them for the navigation of boats of 22 to 23 feet beam, and 600 tons carrying capacity, through locks 26 feet wide, in 8 feet water, will further diminish the present cost one-half. It is believed that this improvement, with steam as a motor, giving ten to eleven days' time for the passage from Chicago and Milwaukee to New-York, will secure and hold the trade of the Western and North-western States in perpetuity. Some other method of improvement to secure the desired end, the securing and holding of the trade, may be devised by the superior wisdom of the Legislature. The facts given in relation to the movement of grain from the West to Montreal, Ogdensburg, over the Central Railroad to the New-England States; from Erie to Philadelphia and New-York, indicate the wisdom of the Legislature in adhering to the policy of low tolls. The reduction has only partially arrested the diversion of Western trade from the canals, without securing the proportionate increase of it.

In the last Legislature an amendment was proposed to the Constitution of the State relative to funding the Canal and General Fund debts charged on the canals. That amendment, having been agreed to by a majority of members elected to the two Houses, is referred to the present Legislature.

The following statement shows the amount of the Canal debt, and the years when the same is payable:

1874	$3,205,420 00
1875	473,000 00
1877	880,000 00
1883	847,500 00
1887	1,562,900 00
1891	4,272,600 00
Total	$11,241,420 00

The contribution from the revenue of the canal for the year 1873 appropriated by the Constitution to the payment of the General Fund debt extinguishes that debt.

If the amendment is agreed to, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will be authorized to borrow on the credit of the State such sums as may be necessary to pay and cancel the debt now charged on the canals as the same shall fall due by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock having forty years to run from their date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the Canal Board will be directed to fix the tolls of the canals at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said Sinking Fund, the interest on the debt so created, and the expenses of collection, superintendence, and keeping the canals in repair. If the State is to retain the trade which has heretofore sought and now seeks transportation over the canals, the cost of transportation must be made as cheap, or cheaper, than that of any competing route.

BOUNTY DEBT.

On the 30th September, 1873, the outstanding stocks and bonds representing this indebtedness amounted to $21,121,000, classified as follows:

Registered stock	$19,908,000
Coupon bonds	1,213,000
Total	$21,121,000

BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of this fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

Receipts, viz.:

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1872		$6,428,597 83
Proceeds of two-mill tax levied in 1872, in pursuance of chapter 325, laws of 1865		4,093,709 79
Principal of Westchester County bonds due May 1, 1873		12,000 00
Interest on investments		47,062 63
Transferred from General Fund for interest on money in Treasury during the year		332,049 96
Total		$10,913,420 21

Payments, viz.:

Interest on debt	$1,482,241 26	
Purchase of stocks for investment	1,329,800 00	
Premium on stocks purchased	136,088 31—	2,948,129 56
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, '73		$7,965,290 65

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that State stocks to the amount of $1,329,800 have been purchased as investments during the last fiscal year, and $890,400 since the close of the year, making a total of $2,220,200. Of this amount $306,000 were of the bounty loan 7s of 1877; $232,300 canal deficiency loan 6s, Jan. 1, 1883, and $791,500 of the canal deficiency loan 6s, July 1, 1891. The $890,400 of the canal deficiency loan of November, 1873, 6s, July 1, 1891, were subscribed for this Sinking Fund at five per cent. premium in currency.

These several purchases of State stocks, canal deficiency loans, amounting to $1,914,200, became a necessity, as there were no bidders for the amounts thus taken of the several loans placed on the market, and had not the means been thus provided by the Controller for the redemption of the canal debt, due in January, July, and November, 1873, the State's credit must have suffered by the sale of the stocks below par. Large additions will be made to the investments for this Sinking Fund, when the taxes levied for that purpose are paid into the Treasury.

The bounty debt reached its highest figure Sept. 30, 1866, and amounted to $27,644,000. Sept. 30, 1873, the amount was $21,121,000. Actual reduction by cancellation, $6,523,000.

The following taxes have been authorized and laid for the benefit of the Sinking Fund for the payment of this debt:

1866, 2⅛ mills	$3,188,785 72
1867, 3 mills	4,892,476 72
1868, 2 1-6 mills	3,749,995 94
1869, 2¼ mills	4,101,566 30
1870, 2⅛ mills	4,096,279 97
1871, 2 mills	4,022,974 28
1872, 2 mills	4,093,709 79
Total	$28,145,788 72
During the same period the receipts from interest on investments, including $617,188 on the exchange of securities with the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, &c., &c., were	1,701,128 66
Total	$29,846,917 38

The payments have been as follows:

Interest on debt	$11,873,098 85	
Stocks of bounty loan, cancelled	6,523,000 00	
Other stocks purchased	2,802,354 71	
Premium on stocks purchased, accumulated interest and commissions	683,173 17—	21,881,626 73
Balance of taxes in Treasury and unpaid, credited to Sept. 30, 1873		$7,965,290 65

The total valuation of property in the State in 1866 amounted to $1,531,229,636. The tax of two and one-eighth mills on this sum produced $3,188,785 72, deducting two per cent. on account of non-resident taxes and County Treasurers' fees. The valuations of 1873 were fixed at $2,129,626,386, and the two-mill tax laid for the current fiscal year will yield $4,174,067 71, a larger sum by $1,172,857 62 than would be realized by the same rate on the valuations of 1866. The total interest on the debt in 1867 was $1,877,900 47. In 1873 it was $1,482,241 25, leaving, of the tax of 1872, $2,611,468 54 applicable to the reduction of the principal.

The debt on the 30th September, 1873, after deducting the unapplied balance of the Sinking Fund, amounted to $10,966,665 26. This debt falls due in April, 1877; hence but four years' taxes can be contributed, including the levy for the current year. With careful management, a rate of two mills on the present valuation will pay the interest and produce ample means to redeem the principal of this debt at maturity. And a reduction may be safely predicted if the tax due from the several counties is promptly assessed, collected, and paid into the Treasury.

THE CONTINGENT DEBT.

The only contingent debt of the State is that incurred for the Long Island Railroad Company, the interest of which is paid, and the principle of which will be provided for by that Company. No change has been made in this debt during the fiscal year.

The amount, Sept. 30, 1873, was $68,000. The Sinking Fund for its payment on the same day amounted to $30,187 21.

Since the close of the fiscal year, an investment has been made for this Sinking Fund by the purchase of $10,000 State Stock, canal deficiency loan, of Nov. 1873, six per cent., redeemable July 1, 1891, at a premium of five per cent. in currency.

REVENUES.

The following condensed statement gives the expenditures and revenues for the last fiscal year, showing an apparent deficiency of $9,897,212 53. The actual deficiency was $1,800,380 49:

Deficiency of the General Fund revenue, Oct. 1, 1872		$9,148,836 92
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873 (see Schedule II.)		10,821,140 48
Amount transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, being the proceeds of two-mill tax levied in 1872, in pursuance of chapter 325, laws of 1865		4,093,709 79
Amount transferred to make good deficiency in the revenue of United States Deposit Fund, Sept. 30, 1872, per chapter 760, laws of 1873		13,051 77
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.:		
School Fund	$73,520 52	
Literature Fund	2,742 67	
United States Deposit Fund	6,620 51	
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund	332,049 96	
General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	161,656 54	
College Land Scrip Fund	350 22	
Cornell Endowment Fund	571 96—	577,512 38
Total		$24,654,251 34
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid Sept. 30, 1872		846 86
Total		$24,655,098 20
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, (see Schedule I.)	$14,731,985 84	
Amount transferred from School Fund for bonds for land	25,085 83	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid Sept. 30, 1873	814 00—	14,757,885 67
Deficiency of the revenue Sept. 30, 1873		$9,897,212 53

This is the condition of the account as it appears on the books of this office, but the amount of $9,897,212 53 does not represent the actual deficiency.

A careful summing up of all balances of appropriations in force Sept. 30, 1873, excluding amounts covered by the general appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, and taking into account all unpaid balances of taxes due from the several counties at the close of the fiscal year, amounting to $8,916,371 78, of which over $6,950,000 was due from the County of New-York alone, and the taxes of 1873 for new Capitol, asylums, &c., a large proportion of which were anticipated previous to Oct. 1, the deficiency is $1,800,380 49.

The tax of one and one-half mills of 1873, for general purposes, will nearly cover the appropriation bill of that year. The estimated deficiency, Sept. 30, 1874, is $996,690 91, based on actual appropriations, the miscellaneous receipts only being estimated.

A tax of one-half of one mill, yielding a million dollars, will be required to provide for existing appropriations, to Sept. 30, 1874, and every dollar appropriated by the present Legislature must be met by a corresponding tax.

The amount stated in the last annual report, as having been borrowed to meet existing claims against the State, maintain the public institutions and provide for the payment of extraordinary appropriations made by the Legislature, was $2,225,000, all of which has been paid, in addition to $2,425,500 invested for the various trust funds.

The three and one-half mill deficiency tax, authorized by the Legislature of 1872, and legalized in 1873, amounted to $7,310,196 06, of which sum $2,619,435 96 was appropriated for canal deficiencies, and $4,690,760 10 for General Fund deficiency. Of this tax, there has been received into the Treasury at the date of this report, about $2,750,000, leaving unpaid at least $4,560,000.

DEFICIENCIES.

From an examination of the books in this office, it appears that at the close of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1868, there was a surplus in the revenue of the General Fund of about $1,850,000. Since that time the liabilities created and the appropriations made by the Legislature have generally been largely in excess of the public revenues and the tax authorized to meet them, creating a Canal and General Fund deficiency, in the aggregate, at the meeting of the Legislature in 1872, of some $6,500,000.

The following statement exhibits the amount raised by tax and realized from prison earnings, auction and salt duties, &c., from 1869 to 1873, both inclusive; the appropriations for the same period and the amount appropriated in excess of the revenue, for each of said years, respectively:

1869.

Amount of 1¼ mill tax of 1869, deducting County Treasurers' fees	$2,259,956 93
Receipts from prison earnings, auction and salt duties, &c.	1,321,585 54
Total	$3,581,542 47
Appropriation of 1869	5,074,723 75
Excess of appropriation (1869)	$1,493,181 28

1870.

Amount of 1¼ mill tax of 1870, deducting County Treasurers' fees	$2,391,978 36
Receipts from prison earnings, auction and salt duties, &c.	862,753 74
Total	$3,254,732 10
Appropriations of 1870, deducting $1,229,375 74 of the $1,300,000, appropriated for new Capitol, amount realized from ⅝ mill tax for that object	5,610,659 50
Excess of appropriation (1870)	$2,355,927 40

1871.

Amount of 1⅜ mill tax of 1871, deducting County Treasurers' fees	$2,735,222 35
Receipts from prison earnings, auction and salt duties, &c., including $119,701 71 of the ⅜ mill tax for new Capitol realized in excess of $650,000 appropriated to that object	1,184,790 32
Total	$3,920,012 67
Appropriations of 1871	6,668,608 23
Excess of appropriations, 1871	$2,748,595 56

1872.

Amount of 1¼ mill tax of 1872, deducting County Treasurers' fees	$2,576,843 52
Receipts from prison earnings, auction and salt duties, &c., including $44,313 73 of the ½ mill tax for new Capitol realized in excess of $1,000,000 appropriated to that object	895,990 90
Total	$3,472,834 42
Appropriations of 1872	5,258,597 39
Excess of appropriations, 1872	$1,785,762 97

1873.

Amount of 1½ mill tax of 1873, deducting County Treasurers' fees	$3,156,224 36
Receipts from prison earnings, auction and salt duties, &c., including $120,321 44 of 13-16 mill tax for new Capitol, asylums, &c., in excess of $1,610,000 appropriated to those objects	1,317,844 68
Total	$4,474,069 04
Appropriations of 1873	4,728,322 57
Excess of appropriations, 1873	$254,253 53

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The following statement will enable the Legislature to compare the expenditures, in certain departments, for the years 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Clerks in public offices	$85,199 44	$78,696 46
Expenses of public offices	14,976 72	16,005 96
Legislature, pay of members and officers	146,683 50	147,419 00
Legislature, contingent expenses	141,171 27	119,100 38
Printing for the State	311,343 22	208,232 27
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History	25,986 60	22,420 37
Militia and National Guard	224,480 80	421,851 79
Governor, incidental expenses of Government	2,608 11	2,850 44
Promotion of agriculture	21,925 67	19,157 79
Rivers, roads, and bridges	70,403 19	77,918 19
State Prisons, including transportation of convicts	892,291 38	951,486 13
New-York Institution for Deaf and Dumb	103,923 69	102,483 79
New-York Institution for Blind, New-York	39,903 78	42,003 75
Orphan Asylums, &c.	210,342 75	17,228 17
Quarantine	241,504 55	365,329 13
Insurance Department	66,005 30	92,463 69

EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

The expenditures from the public Treasury during the last fiscal year for these purposes were $3,012,533 42, of which $2,610,784 31 were the proceeds of a direct tax of one and one-quarter mills for common schools.

The purposes and amounts of the several State appropriations and payments are as follows:

Academies, for dividends	$47,861 98
Academies, for instruction of common school teachers	15,363 50
Common school dividends	189,603 02
Cornell University	35,000 00
Indian schools	5,803 23
Normal schools	14,056 51
School Commissioners' salaries	90,560 87
School tax, 1¼ mill	2,610,784 31
Elmira Female College	3,500 00
Total	$3,012,533 42

The expenditures for the same period by the State for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, and idiotic were $369,690 43.

The following is the schedule of the institutions in aid, or for the support of which, payments have been made from the Treasury, with the amounts paid for each:

Deaf and dumb	$109,779 62
Blind	119,708 75
Insane	97,202 06
Idiotic	43,000 00
Total	$369,690 43

These amounts do not include the large sums appropriated during the year for building purposes to the institutions which have been in progress during the year. That class of expenditures will appear in another part of this report.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The amount expended under appropriations by the Legislature for each of the asylums for the insane receiving State aid, either for the erection of buildings or for maintenance, from their respective organizations, was $4,072,113 24.

There are in the State Asylums for the Insane, at the present time, something less than 1,600 patients; about 600 in the Utica Asylum, nearly 800 in the Willard Asylum at Ovid, and about 200 in the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie.

In making appropriations for our State institutions, it should be remembered that the rate of taxation increased for the twenty years, from 1852 to 1872, 3,700 per cent.; yet that greatly increased rate of taxation was not sufficient to cover the appropriations, leaving a large deficiency. So large, indeed, was this tax in 1872 that four of the counties of the State, containing more than half of the taxable property, and which pay more than one-half of the entire tax, refused to assess or provide for it. The rate of taxation in 1852, being one-quarter of a mill on a dollar of the assessed valuation of the property of the State, producing $292,083 81; the rate for 1872 was nine and three-eighths mills, producing $19,580,882 30.

In view of these facts, and of the great increase in the probable ultimate cost of these State asylums for the insane, over the original estimates, and the embarrassed condition of the Treasury, and the heavy burdens imposed upon the tax-payers, it is seriously submitted whether it is not time for the Legislature to pause before any further appropriations are made, and adopt some well-considered system for maintenance, construction, superintendence, and control.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts from auction duties for the past fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

Year ending Sept. 30, 1872	$79,069 96
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873	76,499 37
Decrease	$2,570 59

SALT DUTIES.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs shows the following receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, viz.:

Receipts.

From duty on salt manufactured	$79,591 72
From rent of lands	100 00
Total	$79,691 72
Expenditures	57,925 97
Net revenue	$21,765 75

The number of bushels of salt inspected last year was 7,959,172 against 7,999,729 the preceding year. The estimate of expenses for the ensuing year is $50,000 against $52,700 for the current year.

STATE PRISONS.

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn	$213,178 72	$128,214 78	$84,963 94
Clinton	331,480 66	129,095 61	202,385 05
Sing Sing	372,856 74	96,886 68	275,970 06
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed—including $20,066 71 for transportation of convicts	....	....	33,970 01
Total	$917,516 12	$354,197 07	$597,289 06

In 1867 the excess of advances from the Treasury, over receipts from earnings, was	$366,874 79
In 1868 it was	512,547 74
In 1869 it was	595,774 45
In 1870 it was	461,304 99
In 1871 it was	470,309 23
In 1882 it was	465,881 84
In 1873 it was	597,289 06

In explanation of the foregoing statement, at the beginning of the year the prison buildings were exceedingly out of repair, and that there has been expended in putting them in order and erecting new coal-kilns at Clinton Prison, over $50,000. The stock of wood and coal at the Clinton Prison was exhausted, and much of its machinery worn out, broken, and comparatively useless. The stock of wood, coal, and ore has been supplied, and the machinery repaired and improved.

There is reported to be due the prison at Sing Sing for lime manufactured and sold during the year, and not paid for	$31,000 38
And at Clinton Prison a stock on hand at the close of the fiscal year of iron and nails of the value of	68,757 75
Of wood and coal	48,895 64
And debts due for nails and iron, made and sold within the year, of	35,390 03
Making a total of stock on hand and debts due the prisons named	$184,043 80
The excess of expenditures over earnings, as shown in the table, is	597,289 06
Deducting from this amount the stock on hand and debts due of	184,043 80
Leaves a real excess of expenditures over earnings of	$413,245 26

All the prisons are crowded beyond their reasonable capacity and the proper security of the convicts, and prompt and immediate measures should be taken to provide further and more ample prison room and for the secure confinement of the convicts.

The number in each of the prisons on the 30th day of September, 1873 last, was as follows:

Sing Sing	1,354
Auburn	1,104
Clinton	567
Total	3,025
Number in prison on 30th September, 1872	2,859

There are now 680 convicts securely confined in the Albany Penitentiary, and that institution pays a large revenue to the County. The building cost less than $200,000, and it is believed it can be duplicated at this time, and completed within a year, for less than $400,000.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

There has been paid from the Treasury, up to the present time, on account of the Elmira Reformatory, the sum of $451,811 06, and it is raised but little above the foundation walls.

NEW CAPITOL.

There has been paid from the Treasury for the construction of the new capitol during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, viz.:

Advances to Commissioners	$1,175,000
Interest on award for land	600
Total	$1,175,600

Of the appropriation of $1,000,000, per chapter 760, laws of 1873, the sum of $430,000 had been paid to the Commissioners at the close of the fiscal year. The balance of the appropriation of 1873, amounting to $570,000, has been advanced to the Commissioners since the close of the fiscal year.

QUARANTINE.

The Quarantine establishment in New-York Bay is now fast approaching completion, and will hereafter require but a comparatively small annual appropriation to keep it in repair.

The two islands, named respectively Dix and Hoffman, being about a mile apart, were formed and built upon shoals in the Lower Bay, about four miles below Fort Wadsworth, and equidistant from Staten and Coney Islands. They contain about three acres each, and are surrounded by heavy ripraps to protect them from action of the sea. The lower, or Dix Island, is covered with wooden buildings, intended for hospital use, and they are provided with the most perfect conveniences for the care and treatment of the sick.

The upper, or Hoffman Island, has three large two-story brick buildings upon it, just completed, intended for the well and the care of the convalescent until they are released from Quarantine.

The following statement shows the amount of money appropriated for Quarantine purposes since 1857:

1857	$50,018 50	1866	95,561 71
1858	11,491 02	1867	96,339 88
1859	96,358 97	1868	233,456 10
1860	28,444 96	1869	334,995 21
1861	272 00	1870	290,644 35
1862	6,641 34	1871	344,329 28
1863	....	1872	241,504 55
1864	50,434 49	1873	259,000 00
1865	50,240 10		

The boarding station and Health Officer's residence at Tompkinsville, on Staten Island, heretofore owned by the State, was sold in 1867. After the sale the State was under the necessity of renting buildings for Quarantine purposes, and for rent and repairs the State incurred expenses of over $90,000. As the rented stations required constant repair and the docks were in such a dilapidated condition that they would have to be rebuilt, the Commissioners of Quarantine, the Health Officer, and the Commissioners of the Land Office concluded that a new station was required for the economical management of the Quarantine Station. A new place was therefore secured, under authority conferred by the Legislature, more convenient and cheaper than the old one, the title to which was obtained for the State. It is believed that the improvements made and the natural increase in value will make this purchase a profitable investment for the State. The plot of ground which has been purchased fronts a curve in the bay, formed by the projection of land on which Fort Wadsworth is built, contains over eight acres, and has a water frontage of over 479 feet. It is a high and beautiful plot of ground, commanding a good outlook over the Upper and Lower Bay, is near the channel in which ships enter the harbor, is in close proximity to the quarantine islands, and is quite convenient to the best anchorage in the bay. It has a sufficient depth of water in front for docks without going a long distance in the bay, and so shallow that docks have been constructed at comparatively small expense. It is admirably adapted for a quarantine boarding station, and bought at a price highly advantageous to the State. On the premises are two commodious dwelling-houses, which, with a small outlay for repairs and improvements, are well suited to the accommodation of the Health Officer and his assistants.

The quarantine establishment is now managed and controlled by competent Quarantine Commissioners, under the general supervision of the Health Officer, S. Oakley Vanderpoel, M. D.

TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement exhibits the capital of the several trust funds at the close of the last fiscal year, with the receipts and payments on account of the same, up to its close:

	Capital Sept. 30, 1873.	Revenue, &c. Receipts during the year, including balances Oct. 1, 1872.	Payments during the year.	Balance Sept. 30, 1873.
School Fund	$3,029,513 55	$340,191 34	$291,632 61	$48,558 73
Literature Fund	271,980 76	54,267 65	48,061 98	6,205 67
United States Deposit Fund	4,014,520 71	270,771 68	248,608 77	22,162 91
College Land Scrip Fund	473,402 87	23,587 53	25,000 00	1,412 47
Cornell Endowment Fund	128,596 61	13,550 16	10,000 00	3,550 16
Elmira Female College, Educational Fund	50,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	......
Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund	30,187 21	14,347 27	3,870 56	10,476 71
Trust Fund for payment of bounties	20,330 00	......	......	......

SCHOOL FUND.

There was an actual increase of the capital of this fund during the fiscal year by the sum of $25,060 received from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, as provided in article 9, section 1, of the Constitution. There was a balance of revenue in the Treasury, on the 30th of September, 1873, of $48,558 73, owing to the fact that the dividend of common school money to the County of New-York, amounting to $54,196 98, had not then been paid, otherwise a deficiency of $5,638 25 would have appeared.

LITERATURE FUND.

The capital of this fund has been increased during the last fiscal year $1,000, being the amount of a scrip dividend on the stock of the Albany Insurance Company held by the Controller.

Of the money in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year belonging to this fund, amounting to $102,302 82, the sum of $102,000 has been invested in the canal deficiency loan of November, 1873, at five per cent. premium in currency. It is a six per cent. stock, principal and interest payable in gold, redeemable July 1, 1891.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

The sum of $32,000 of the capital of this fund has been invested in the canal deficiency loan, sixes, July 1, 1891, since the close of the fiscal year.

The amount of this fund received from the Treasury of the United States is $4,014,520 71. It was received, nominally, as a loan on deposit, and the faith of the State is pledged for its safe keeping and repayment to the United States, when called for by the Secretary of the Treasury. The capital of this fund is made inviolate by the Constitution, and all deficiencies and losses must be made good from the revenues of the fund and the General Fund. The Constitution requires that there shall be annually set apart from the revenues of this fund, and added to the capital of the Common School Fund the sum of $25,000. The balance is at the disposal of the Legislature, but can be used only for educational purposes. On the 30th of September, 1872, there was a deficiency in the revenues of the fund, over the losses and excess of appropriations of $13,051 77. That deficiency has been made good by a transfer of that amount from the General Fund, and at the end of the last fiscal year there was a surplus of $22,162 91.

The capital of this fund was, on its reception, distributed among the several counties of this State, according to their population, and loaned on bond and mortgage by commissioners appointed by the Governor.

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND AND CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following tables show the condition of these funds Sept. 30, 1873:

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

The capital of this fund on the 30th September, 1873, amounted to	$473,402 87

From the revenue of the fund there has been paid to the Cornell University during the year $25,000.

CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The capital of this fund on the 30th September, 1873, amounted to	$128,596 61

From the revenue of the fund there has been paid to the Cornell University during the year $10,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the Treasury, on account of all the funds, except the Canal and and Free School Funds, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, were as follows:

Receipts	$16,803,188 24
Payments	14,371,737 63
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1873	$2,431,450 61

The receipts and payments on account of the General Fund revenue for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874, are estimated as follows:

Estimated receipts	$14,750,582 80
Estimated payments	15,747,273 71
Estimated deficiency, Sept. 30, 1874	$996,690 91

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1872		$351,699 61
Amount received into the Treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873		16,450,674 63
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid Sept. 30, 1873		814 00
Total		$16,803,188 24
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873	$14,370,890 77	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid Sept. 30, 1872	846 86—	14,371,737 63
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1873		$2,431,450 61

The balances due from and to the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1873, were as given in the following statement:

From the General Fund revenue, deficiency		$9,897,212 53
From the College Land Scrip Fund revenue, deficiency		1,412 47
From the Military Record Fund revenue, deficiency		445 90
From the Treasurer, for balance in the Treasury		2,431,450 61
		$12,330,521 51
To the School Fund, viz.: Capital... $1,310,866 28 Revenue.. 48,558 73	$1,359,425 01	
To the Literature Fund, viz.: Capital... $102,302 82 Revenue.. 6,205 67	108,508 49	
To the United States Deposit Fund, viz.: Capital... $52,044 10 Revenue.. 22,162 91	74,207 01	
To the Mariners' Fund, viz.: Capital... $164 81 Under protest 1,169 76	1,334 57	
To the College Land Scrip Fund, viz.: Capital	18,602 87	
To the Cornell Endowment Fund, viz.: Capital... $22,796 61 Revenue.. 3,550 16	26,346 77	
To the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	2,744,400 39	
To the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund	7,965,290 65	
To the Trust Fund for payment of bounties	20,830 00	
To the Soldiers' Allotment Fund	54 96	
To the Military Record Fund, capital	121 40	
To the Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	506 00	
To the Long Island Railroad Co. Sinking Fund	10,899 39	$12,330,521 51

During the months of August and September there was stolen from the office of the State Treasurer the sum of $304,957 91 of the public treasure. The larceny has been traced to the clerk, who, at the time, had charge of the money desk in that office. He fled to an adjoining State, but he was promptly followed and arrested, and is now in the Albany Jail, under indictment, with a prospect of an early trial. It will, therefore, require an appropriation or an addition of the sum so stolen to the financial accounts of the Treasurer's office to make them correspond with the books in the Controller's Department.

The following statement gives the principal objects to which the General Fund revenues were appropriated for the past fiscal year, the sources from whence they were derived, and the amounts received and disbursed:

Receipts.

Auction duty	$76,499 37
Salt duty	80,574 43
Interest on investments and deposits	117,424 87
State prisons	354,197 07
Fees of public offices	7,682 61
State tax	13,051,077 64
Non-resident taxes	272,594 86
Banking Department	18,815 54
Railroad companies	16,694 56
Gas-light companies	2,439 72
Insurance Department	111,988 92
National Guard fines	1,979 36
Sale of lands	9,227 75
Peddlers' licenses	1,205 00
United States, reimbursement of war claims	300,148 39
Principal of bonds of the Corporation of New-York City	300,000 00
Expenses of public lands	2,830 00
Miscellaneous	6,605 75
Total	$14,731,985 84

Payments.

Executive Department	$28,880 21
Judiciary	393,621 77
Public offices, salaries, clerk hire and expenses	309,047 31
Capitol	33,741 23
New Capitol	1,175,600 00
State Hall	10,187 22
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History	22,420 37
Natural History of New-York	12,670 43
Legislature	305,118 30
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall, and State Library	5,623 84
Printing for the State	208,232 27
State tax for canal purposes	1,663,069 57
State military expenditures	495,597 39
Onondaga salt springs	65,800 61
State prisons and asylum for insane convicts	1,000,692 76
Penitentiaries for support of convicts	4,571 12
Agricultural societies, &c.	19,157 79
Relief of sick and wounded soldiers	1,191 86
Transportation of journals, documents, and packages for the Legislature and public offices	6,891 27
Quarantine	365,329 13
Improvement of Cayuga Lake inlet, &c.	12,482 40
Bridge on Cattaraugus Reservation	2,500 00
Bridge across Cayuga inlet	4,950 00
Improvement of St. Regis River	7,593 25
Improvement of Grass River	10,000 00
Improvement of Indian River	2,500 00
Improvement of Chautauqua Lake outlet	1,939,39
Improvement of the navigation of Hudson River	30,963 70
Improvement of Bouquet River	2,500 00
Repairing road on Onondaga Reservation	989 45
Repairing road on St. Regis Reservation	500 00
Improving road in town of Hadley, Saratoga County	1,000 00
Hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions	1,194,944 04
Non-resident taxes	109,560 35
Department of Inspector of Steam-boats	6,444 61
Washington Head-quarters	250 00
Soldiers of the war of 1812	70 02
Commissioners of Fisheries	13,220 06
Commissioners to revise statutes	27,335 73
Pilot Commissioners, New-York	5,000 00
Salt springs near Weedsport	2,000 00
New-York volunteers in Mexican war	395 40
State normal schools	14,056 51
Temporary loan to the Treasury	1,846,826 46
Canal deficiencies, chapter 700, laws of 1872	1,200,000 00
Court for trial of impeachment	21,771 51
Medical Commissioners	1,292 30
Services and expenses in prosecuting war claims	15,650 00
Expenses of public lands	7,881 67
Electors of President and Vice President	2,689 05
Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution	24,916 00
Expense of revising exterior lines of New-York Harbor	5,526 07
Lincoln Monument Association	10,000 00
Statue of George Clinton	6,250 00
Relics of Gen. George Washington	20,000 00
New-York Prison Association	2,500 00
In aid of monument to Col. Ellsworth	2,000 00
Interest on deferred payments of State tax for canals	33,646 27
Miscellaneous expenditures	41,551 79
Total	$10,921,140 18
Transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, proceeds of two-mill tax levied in 1872	4,093,709 79
Total	$14,914,850 47

SALARIES.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the statement given below, showing the salaries of certain officers and employes of the State Government, arranged in the order of their amounts, from the architect of the Capitol at the head, with a salary of $10,000 a year, to the Attorney General of the State at the foot, with a salary of $2,000 a year:

Statement showing the annual salaries of various officers and employes of the State Government, as now provided by law, or otherwise authorized.

Architect of new Capitol		$10,000
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, salary	$7,500	
Expenses	2,000—	9,500
Judge of the Court of Appeals and Commissioner of Appeals, each, salary	7,000	
Expenses	2,000—	9,000
Superintendent of new Capitol		7,500
Justice of Supreme Court, salary	6,000	
Expenses	1,200—	7,200
Superintendent of Insurance Department		7,000
Director of the State Museum of Natural History, $3,500, and as State Geologist, $2,500		6,000
Superintendent of the Banking Department, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Reporter, Clerk Court of Appeals, Commissioner to Revise the Statutes, and Canal Appraisers, each		5,000
Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Department		4,500
Auditor of Canal Department		4,000
Governor		4,000
Deputy Secretary of State, Second Deputy Controller, Deputy Treasurer, Deputy Attorney General, Deputy Superintendent of Banking Department, Private Secretary to the Governor, Clerk to the Commission of Appeals, Chief Clerk to Canal Appraisers and Inspector of new Capitol, each		3,500
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Deputy Clerk of Court of Appeals, Clerk to the Canal Appraisers, Adjutant General, Inspector General, (per diem and allowance,) Clerk of Assembly, (100 days,) Clerk of Senate, (100 days,) each		3,000
Treasurer		3,000
Chief Clerk in Secretary of State's Office, Chief Clerk in Insurance Department, Chief Clerk in Treasurer's Office, Clerk to new Capitol Commissioners, Assistant Adjutant General, and Commissary General, each		2,500
Secretary of State		2,500
Controller		2,500
Chief Tax Clerk in Controller's Office		2,400
Attorney General		2,000

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Since the 1st of January, 1873, there has been received from the United States and paid into the State Treasury the sum of $300,148 39, on account of the claims of this State for expenditures incurred during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. During the present year, additional claims of a similar character have been prepared and presented to the proper department at Washington for audit and allowance, amounting to nearly $350,000.

TAXATION.

The attention of the Legislature has frequently been called to this subject, and such legislation recommended as would so impose the burden of taxation that "the citizens of the State should contribute toward the support of the Government in proportion to their respective abilities."

It is believed that not more than one-third in value of the property liable to taxation is placed upon the assessment rolls. The two-thirds escape taxation, and of this two-thirds the great bulk is owned and controlled by rich men and wealthy capitalists, leaving the burden of taxation to be borne by those in moderate circumstances, and who are the least able to bear it. The people are becoming sensitive and uneasy under the increasing burden of taxation.

As one instance of the inequalities of the Tax laws in the matter of the estates of deceased persons, executors and administrators are required to make and file with the Surrogate of their respective counties an inventory of the personal property and assets of the deceased, with the value thereof appraised by appraisers appointed by law. By this means the property of the estate liable to taxation and its value can readily be ascertained by the assessors, who have no hesitation in availing themselves of this knowledge, and in assessing the property of the estate at its full value; and thus it often happens that an estate to which a widow and children have succeeded is subject to a much larger tax than it was while the deceased was living, and possessed and controlled it; and, in addition to the expense of administration, they are compelled to pay a tax greater than was imposed upon the deceased during his life, and larger in proportion than the taxes paid by living owners of property in the same town or ward; and it frequently occurs that the assessment upon the estates of deceased persons exceeds in amount that of all the other taxable inhabitants of the town or ward where the estate is liable to be taxed, including the assessment of the same estate while the deceased owner was living.

The Controller renews the recommendation that provision be made by law for assessing all corporations, whether organized under special or general laws, directly by the Controller, on sworn statements and returns, made annually to this department.

As intimately connected with the subject of taxation, the Controller calls the attention of the Legislature to the report of the State assessors. They have examined the question of assessments under the existing laws with care and attention; they have visited every county in the State; made themselves acquainted with the relative value of real estate in different parts of the State, and in the different counties, and ascertained from the town, ward, and city assessors the manner in which assessments have been made and the rules adopted by them in fixing the value of the property assessed. Their suggestions and recommendations are worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature.

TAXES ON LANDS OF NON-RESIDENTS.

Under the provisions of the Tax laws the State undertakes the collection of such unpaid taxes on "lands of non-residents" as are annually returned to the Controller, and admitted by him. The amount thus returned has been for each of the last four years about $225,000. Although the law definitely points out the manner in which such lands shall be assessed, and confers on boards of Supervisors the power to correct the descriptions thereof on the assessment rolls, and clearly defines the duties of tax collectors and county Treasurers in making returns to the Controller, yet the amount of such taxes annually admitted by him reaches only about $150,000. The remaining $75,000, owing to erroneous or imperfect description of the lands, or other failure to comply with the law, has been rejected and returned to the several counties from which it was received for correction and reassessment. Of this $75,000, the amount of assessments corrected, and finally admitted by the Controller, averages less than $25,000 per annum. The $50,000 assessed on lands, the description of which remains uncorrected, has or must eventually become a charge on the towns in which said lands are located, and be finally assessed on and collected of the residents and property-owners in said towns who pay their taxes, while said lands virtually escape taxation.

TAXES.

In 1863 the State tax was	$7,272,274 08
In 1873 the State tax was	14,800,903 38
In 1863 the tax for all purposes known to this office was	23,046,800 66
In 1873 the tax for all purposes known to this office was	51,444,536 27
The gross valuation of taxable property in 1863 was	$1,454,454,817 00
The gross valuation in 1873 was	2,129,626,386 00
Increase in ten years	$675,171,569 00

Increase of valuation of 1873 over 1872, $40,988,941.

The State tax for the current fiscal year is 6 95-100 mills, for the following purposes:

	Mills.
For schools	1¼
For general purposes	1½
For bounty debt	2
For new Capitol	½
For asylums and reformatories	5-16
For canal floating debt, under chapter 271, laws of 1859	⅛
For new work on canals and extra repairs	½
For payment of awards by Canal Appraisers and Canal Commissioners, pay certificates of indebtedness, and provide for deficiency in Sinking Funds, &c.	7-10
For academies and union schools	1-16
Total	6 95-100

The above tax of 6 95-100 mills on the present valuation will yield $14,800,903 38.

Exclusive of extraordinary work on the canals, and work on the new Capitol, and other public buildings, the following rate will be necessary for the ensuing fiscal year:

For General Fund	1½ mills.
For General Fund deficiency	½ mill.
For schools	1¼ mills.
For bounty loan	2 mills.
For floating canal debt, chapter 271, laws 1859	1-10 mill.
Total	5 7-20 mills.

The following table shows the assessed valuation of the real and personal property, the rate of taxation for State purposes, and the amount of the tax of each year from 1859 to 1873, both inclusive, 1859 being the year in which the State Board of Equalization was organized and began its labors:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Rate in mills on each dollar of State tax.	State tax levied, including school tax.
1859	$1,097,564,524	$307,349,155	$1,404,913,679	2 1-2	$3,512,284 26
1860	....	....	1,419,297,520	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	....	....	1,441,767,430	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	....	....	1,449,303,948	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	....	....	1,454,454,817	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	1,161,760,000	339,249,877	1,500,999,877	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	1,158,327,371	352,562,314	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	1,196,403,416	[illegible]	1,531,229,636	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	1,237,403,092	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	1,327,403,886	438,686,254	1,766,089,140	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	1,418,132,855	441,987,916	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870	1,532,720,907	434,280,278	1,967,001,185	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871	1,599,930,166	452,607,732	2,052,537,898	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872	1,644,379,410	447,248,035	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,580,882 30
1873	1,692,523,071	437,102,315	2,129,626,386	6 95-100	14,800,903 38

Population of the State in 1860	3,880,735
Population of the State in 1865	3,831,777
Population of the State in 1870	4,382,759

This increased rate is largely due to the expenses incident to and following the late rebellion, and the erection of public buildings, but many thousand dollars are added each year to the taxes of the State on account of large, voluminous, and expensive books and documents prepared, printed, and extensively distributed without authority of law, on the resolution of one branch of the Legislature, and in direct violation of the thirteenth joint rule of the Senate and Assembly.

The publication of all public documents and reports should be reduced to a system, or they will drift into extravagance or waste.

If the Legislature will require all reports from heads of departments, societies, and bureaus, which are not prepared and in fact submitted to it, during the session, to be retained till a succeeding session, or be examined, and their publication at the State's expense authorized by a commission appointed for that purpose, before they are allowed to go to the printer and become a State charge, a large amount will be annually saved to the Treasury.

The compensation for these and for many unauthorized and unaudited claims finds its way among kindred items into the Supply bill, which has grown to be a formidable instrument to increase the taxes and deplete the Treasury. While it is continued, it renders useless all estimates of probable payments to be made from the Treasury. It is largely chargeable with the discrepancies between the appropriations and the revenues. It is corrupting and demoralizing in its influence. It extends an invitation to all jobbers and dependents—and their name is legion—to present and persistently urge their claims. It contains appropriations for claims that cannot stand alone upon their own merits. Doubtful and uncertain claims, claims rejected by the Canal Department, rejected military claims, claims that have once been paid, and claims fraudulent in their origin and stale by age, seek and often find a lodgment on its pages. Good and evil are forced into companionship, and occupy its prolific soil as tenants in common. Meritorious demands against the State are endangered by its continuance. It is the hope and resort of useless employes and hangers-on about the Legislature. Indeed, no claim against the State, however bad, is entirely hopeless until this bill is abandoned or restored to its original character of a deficiency bill. Respectfully submitted.

NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

N. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES. PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. K. WATSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of said company at Fairchance, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE STOCK. For sale by JUL. AUGUSTIN, Hicksville, Queens County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
Interest April and October.

We offer a limited amount at 87 1-2 flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

DEAR SIR: FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR Board have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage land grant bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, (northern section, extending from Des Moines to Fort Dodge,) are requested to meet at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 8th day of January, at 3 P. M., to take measures to reorganize the road.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Committee of Bondholders.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by

JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
No. 5 New-st.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

The great number of frauds committed by raising the amounts of checks and other vouchers of value by removing the original writing and filling in larger sums, has suggested the necessity of some means of preventing such consequences.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER has been thoroughly tested by eminent chemists and experts, and pronounced A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FRAUDULENT ALTERATIONS.

For checks, drafts, notes, exchanges, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bonds, legal documents, and all written evidences of value, this invention affords a protection that cannot be overestimated.

This paper is manufactured only by

CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau st., New-York,
and for sale by all leading stationers.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

For Sale.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BUSINESS of this office will be merged in "THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY," as per card below.

A. CORBIN.

The Corbin Banking Company

Has this day been formed for the transaction of a general banking business.

OFFICES: { No. 61 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 11 SEARS BUILDING, Boston.

Austin Corbin, President. J. B. Upham, Vice President.
Gilman S. Moulton, Cashier, F. A. Osborn, Treasurer,
New-York. Boston.

TO INVESTORS.

N. Y. City 7 per Cent. Stock
Due Dec. 1, 1896.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

LOST.

United States 10-40 Registered Stock Certificate, for $10,000, No. 4,898, in name of the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.

200 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company:

Certificate—100 Shares, No. 9,002, in name of Jameson, Smith & Cotting.

Certificate—100 Shares, No. 7,603, in name of Ham Bros.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, transfer having been stopped.

A reward will be paid on their return to GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

44TH DIVIDEND
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., to cover the passing of the regular dividend of January, 1873, both payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital....$200,000 00
Net assets 1st January, 1874....379,644 13

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

JAN. 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand at the New-York office of this Company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE
REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....132,101
TOTAL ASSETS....$332,101

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the stock of this company has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable at the office of the company, No. 34 New st., on the 10th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of January, and be reopened on the 12th day of January next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York.

JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension first mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND Western Railway second mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d prox., at the Banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany will pay, on presentation, par and interest for $3,000,000 of its Construction Mortgage Bonds.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.
Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 bear interest from Jan. 1.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Six per Cent. per annum, has been declared, and will be credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.
Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.
Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.. *Opposite Cooper Institute.*

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONGKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK. NEW-YORK, December, 1873.

INTEREST will be paid to Depositors at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars five (5) per cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

ALL INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.Sat.,Jan.10, 10 A.M.|Greece.Sat., Jan.24, 10 A. M.
Egypt.Sat., Jan.17, 3 P. M.|Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.

Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE....LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE....Jan. 27, 1:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Jan. 17,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)....Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)....Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)....Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Jan. 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Jan. 6.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Jan. 8.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.

Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) —, freight only.

Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.

Feb. 7, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH....Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL....Jan. 30.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA....Jan. 13.
ATLAS....Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH ST.

Drafts available in all parts of England and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ship or sailing packet, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS E. HARRIS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Robert Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—IN the matter of THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will present to Hon. John Fitch, Register, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1874, at 2:30 P. M., proof as to the expediency, time, and manner of sale of the property, real and personal, of the said bankrupt for such action as to the said Register may seem proper, and for report to the Court; also request will be made for confirmation of assignee's actions since appointment, and proof offered in support thereof. And all persons having any interest in the premises are notified then and there to appear and be heard. A. G. BLACK, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above entitled matter to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Isaac Tebrich, bankrupt, consisting of a stock of cigars, fixtures, &c., at the store, No. 561 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Jan. 10, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 7, 1874. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LOUIS DE CASSE, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja8-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee,
MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS J. PACKWOOD, plaintiff, against MARY A. C. PACKWOOD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Courthouse, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 6 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and three cents, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1869, on eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents thereof, from the 1st day of May, 1871, on ten thousand five hundred dollars thereof, and from the 9th day of May, 1871, on five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-five cents thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873. A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1873.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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